The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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NO PLACE FOR DETAILS.

The Senate Should Not Settle World's Fair Quarrels.

SALARIES NOT IN THE BILL.

Simply a Lump Sum All That the Bill Can Carry.

READY TO DROP THE LAKE-FRONT.

Directors Seem to Think All Should Go to Jackson Park.

NO ALIEN WORKMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Senate subcommittee on the Sundry Civil bill tonight upset all calculations about the World's Fair appropriation. It decided to set aside a lump sum without designating to what use it shall be put. This sweeps away all that has heretofore been done towards settling the differences between the local directory and the National Commission and leaves everything open to controversy. The Director-General is recognized neither as a National nor as a local officer. He is simply ignored, as are all the other officials for whom provision was made in the bill as it passed the House.

The subcommittee, which is made up of Senators Allison, Hale, and Gorman, was unanimous in reaching the conclusion to make a lump appropriation. The only thing left unsettled was the amount, and this is to be fixed after the report is made to the full committee tomorrow. It will not be beyond the total fixed by the House in its itemized schedule of salaries, rent, incidentals, and so on. The tendency is to cut down that total by $10,000 or $12,000. As fixed by the House the round amount was $100,000, which did not include the $20,000 for Fair exhibits. The disposition of the Senate subcommittee is to set aside $90,000 for expenses relating to the World's Columbian Exposition. This would not interfere with the separate provision by which the whole amount for the Government building is made available at once. It would simply leave the Treasury Department to make the disbursements and would renew the embarrassments which Secretary Windom thought Congress ought to relieve the department from. The Board of Lady Managers would not know what they would receive and the officers of the National Commission wouldn't know what they were to have until the Treasury Department decided.

The ground taken by the members of the subcommittee is that these and other defects must be cured by separate legislation. They say they cannot afford to put in one of the regular annual appropriation bills an itemized schedule in order to settle a question with which the Appropriations Committee has nothing to do. They have no idea, they declare, of denationalizing the Fair, but they insist if the legislation of last session was imperfect it must be perfected in the regular way by a separate act, and not by a provision in an appropriation bill, which might set a precedent that would cause further trouble. The statement is also made that the action taken was thought to be for the best interests of Chicago because that city is to raise $15,000,000, while Congress only allows $1,500,000, and should not therefore undertake to fix the relative status of the various elements of the National Commission. There seemed to be an idea that in the bill as it came from the House too much proportionately was given the lady managers, but this question was not gone into because the course taken made it unnecessary. Nor was there much discussion about the Director-General's salary or the nature of his office for the same reason. It can hardly be said that the subcommittee acted without sufficient light.

Farwell and Butterworth Heard.

During the afternoon Senator Farwell and Representatives Butterworth, Adams, Taylor, and Candler had a hearing.

Senator Farwell briefly addressed the committee in favor of liberal appropriations for salaries of officers and employés of the National Commission on the ground that the Exposition is a National enterprise, and no more has been estimated for by the President and Director-General than they deem necessary for the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon the commission. He also insisted that the Director-General should be allowed the full amount of the salary he has heretofore received, and explained his reasons therefor.

Mr. Butterworth made a clear and forcible statement of the condition of things, what preliminary work has been done, what it is proposed to do, and described how smoothly and harmoniously the commission and directory are working together for their common purpose—to make the Fair at Chicago the grandest and most successful the world has ever seen. He followed this with an argument for full recognition of the National character of the enterprise, and against cheese-paring economy in providing the amount of money needed for the National Commission. He explained how the disagreement over the interpretation of the law had originally arisen and how all differences between the National Commission and the local directory had been adjusted in a spirit of mutual concession and good will. This much having been done he was hopeful that Congress would not do anything to interfere with the harmonious basis on which everything was now working. The only changes he asked in the House provision were for an increase of salary of the Director-General to $15,000, as commensurate with the office, and for increases also in the case of other offices.

Mr. Butterworth so fully covered the ground there was little left for Mr. Adams and Mr. Taylor to say, except to support and strengthen his position and to plead for recognition of the National character of the Fair. Mr. Candler merely condensed the statement presented by him in the House, showing what was the condition of things as his committee saw them in November and giving the same reasons previously advanced by him for cutting down the appropriations for the National Commission, and in other ways elaborated on the special committee's report.

The action of the subcommittee is not final. When the report is made to the Appropriations Committee tomorrow Senator Farwell will seek to have it rejected and secure the adoption of a substitute on the line of the House provision. If he does not prevail in the committee he will carry his appeal to the Senate when the Sundry Civil bill comes up for consideration. If the subcommittee is again sustained there will be a last fight in conference, and the Chicago people will have Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee to battle for them. Mr. Cannon believes that the House provisions were very reasonable and ought to be accepted by the Senate.

The situation, however, is a disappointment to the Chicago Congressmen. They hoped the Senate Committee would be as liberal as the House Committee had been and restore some of the salaries which the House had cut down. If Director-General Davis could not be allowed $15,000 they looked for at least [illegible]. His office having been recognized by the House as a National one they had no reason to suppose that the Senate Subcommittee would ignore it. The action of Messrs. Allison, Hale, and Gorman in deciding simply on a lump appropriation comes upon the Chicago members with all the force of a disagreeable surprise.

PIGMIES FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Lieut. Shufeldt Going to Africa to Secure an Exhibit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Lieut. Mason A. Shufeldt, who has spent nine years in Africa, most of the time in explorations, will go to the dark continent as special commissioner for the World's Fair. His main object, Lieut. Shufeldt explained tonight at the Oriental Hotel, will be to secure a family of Stanley's pigmies from the equatorial forest.

Lieut. Shufeldt will sail Saturday on the Celtic and will confer in London with Sir John Kirke, who was Livingstone's second in the Zambesi expedition and afterward British Consul-General in England's African possessions. From London Lieut. Shufeldt will go direct to Zanzibar, when he will endeavor to make a contract with Tippoo Tib to secure for him and bring to the west coast in one of his caravans across the equatorial belt a family of twelve or fourteen of the fierce little midgets whom Stanley has made known to the world.

From Zanzibar Lieut. Shufeldt will proceed to Natal, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and the Transvaal. The Cape colonies will be requested to exhibit a diamond mine in operation at the Fair. Chicago will furnish the mine and the colonies will be asked to supply native workmen and crude diamonds.

Lieut. Shufeldt will also visit Ben Guela, Au Zolo, and the Congo Free State to obtain a South African exhibit. He will ascend the Congo River 400 miles to Bomba and there consult the Congo Free State authorities with reference to an exhibit, and from Bomba he may go to Stanley Pool, 400 miles further up the Congo. At Stanley Falls Lieut. Shufeldt will look for Tippoo Tib and the pigmies. If they are not there he will descend the Congo and go to the mouth of the Agowye River, and if they are not at the outlet of the latter stream he will push up to the mouth of the Niger, as Tippoo Tib will likely deliver the dwarfs at a point on the coast which at the time will be most convenient to him. After securing the pigmies the Lieutenant will go to Monrovia, Liberia Free State, and to Sierra Leone, in quest of more exhibits. He has been given two years and eight months by the Commissioners in which to complete his mission.

Tippo Tib will obtain the pigmies by purchase, and the point will likely be raised that they will be brought to America as slaves.

WILL GO TO JACKSON PARK.

Probability That the Lake-Front Will Be Abandoned—Estimates Made.

There is a boom ahead for the World's Fair in Jackson Park. At the beginning of next week the pent-up energy of the Construction Department and McArthur Bros., the contractors, is to be unloosed and a marvelous change wrought upon the face of the earth in that locality.

"We must push things now," said Chief of Construction Burnham yesterday. "The delays have seemed interminable. There are many complications, and every step has to be taken with legal precision.

"But the contractors are ready to start and the Commission of Architects will meet here Monday with plans. It will be a great relief when everything is agreed upon as to the buildings and we may be able to go ahead."

"What is to prevent the Government starting upon its building?" was asked.

"Nothing at all, and that building will be started right away."

Among other things that the Chief of Construction would like to have settled finally is the Lake-Front question. He is not lacking in advisers who are ready to predict that the Lake-Front will be abandoned, with the possible exception of the Art Palace. If this be saved it will be through Chicagoans who want a permanent building there after the Fair. It is a significant fact in this connection that not a single plan for any Lake-Front building beyond the Art Palace is being drawn. If the three other buildings that have been proposed for that location are not built there the exhibits intended for them will be distributed about in the main buildings. At least $800,000 would be saved by such a plan, and it is contemplated by numbers of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

The estimates for all the expenditures in Jackson Park have been turned in to the Budget Committee by the Construction Department. The figures have been carefully computed and show $8,000,000 for buildings, $1,000,000 for railroad facilities, terminal and intramural, $600,000 for plumbing and sewerage, and $650,000 for electric lighting exclusive of power. These are some of the more important estimates, but everything pertaining to the Construction Department has been figured upon and its cost estimated. Out of the whole amount there will be an estimated salvage of $5,000,000 by sale of buildings, etc., after the Fair.

In these building estimates which have been submitted the Lake-Front has been sidetracked. The statement is that so much must be provided for the Jackson Park buildings. With the Lake-Front it is conditional. If the buildings be constructed there they will cost about $1,800,000. If none be built on the Lake-Front, with the exception of the $1,000,000 Art Palace, they will not be constructed at all.

The Budget Committee spent the afternoon yesterday considering the estimates. It voted to increase some and reduce others. It will have another session this afternoon and get a report in shape to be submitted to the meeting of the directory tonight.

Besides considering the finances tonight the directors will receive a delegation of labor committees, who, it is expected, will ask for an eight-hour day, a permanent Board of Arbitration, and recognition of union and Chicago labor as far as possible. No definite action will be taken tonight, but the delegates will be received and their demands laid over for future consideration.

"I should favor the eight-hour day and the recognition of union and Chicago labor as far as possible," said a director. "We owe this to our working population. The Fair is going to raise rents and the cost of provisions. It is just that we should do all in our power to offset their loss in recognizing Chicago labor first. But we can't enter into an agreement to employ union labor exclusively. That would be unjust to Chicago mechanics and artisans who do not happen to belong to trades unions.

"Again, I do not believe that representatives of organized labor could guarantee all the workmen necessary. When the building season opens there will be many millions spent in the regular course of city construction. Extra men will be required for the Fair. Perhaps, though, Chicago can furnish them."

LAKE-FRONT ARCADE TRACK PLAN.

An Effort Being Made to Revive It—What the Plan Contemplates.

An effort is being made to revive the Lake-Front arcade track plan for the Illinois Central road in order if possible to bring about an agreement between the property-owners and the railroad company. Ex-Ald. Hamline is at work amending his original ordinance on this subject so as to meet with some of the objections made to it by Mr. Ayer and Mr. Fish at the last meeting of the Subcommittee on Wharves and Public Grounds. As amended the ordinance will provide for moving the Illinois Central tracks out 600 feet farther east to the Government dock line instead of 1,400 feet to the Illinois dock line as proposed last July. From this line, 600 feet east of their present right of way, the Illinois Central will be given a right of way 300 feet wide, or 33⅓ per cent

[Continued on sixth page.]

CHICAGO IN THE SLUSH.

RAIN, SNOW, AND WIND DESCEND UPON THE NOTED WINTER RESORT.

The First Severe Storm of the Season Sets In and Bids Fair to Continue—The Walking About as Bad as Possible—Telegraph Wires in Trouble All Over the West—Railroad Traffic Likely to Be Seriously Impeded.

The weather in Chicago last night was not what could be truthfully termed pleasant. But it was no worse than the residents of other winter resorts, including California, have been having for the last three or four days. In fact the present blizzard had its origin in Southern California.

According to the local United States Signal-Service Bureau the storm started in Southern California Tuesday evening. It moved east through New Mexico, then northeast to Kansas and Missouri. Here it turned east again, sweeping over Kentucky and Southern Illinois. Wednesday night it wheeled around and started north with a broadside extending from Western Kansas and Eastern Kentucky.

It began to snow, sleet, hail, and rain in Chicago about 5 o'clock last evening, and the wind blew at the rate of forty miles an hour until towards 10 o'clock when it dropped to twenty miles an hour.

The storm did its best work, according to the signal service officials, in Kansas and Western Missouri, so that Chicago got only the fag end of it. If this be true the Kansans and Missourians are to be pitied; for it was pretty tough here last night. It rained awhile, then snowed, sleeted, rained, and hailed all at the same time till the streets were almost ankle deep in slush. To increase the disagreeableness the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The sidewalks and pavements were so slippery that walking was dangerous, and it was next to impossible to carry an umbrella. Towards midnight the wind had abated somewhat, but the rain was still falling.

In Kansas City yesterday morning 1.22 inches of rain had fallen in twelve hours. In St. Louis during the same period 2 inches of snow and .9 of an inch of rain had fallen.

The storm will probably begin to let up towards evening today. The temperature last night was just about 32° above zero, while in St. Paul it was 8° colder.

It was raining in Cincinnati and along the Ohio River to Pittsburg last night, but scarcely hard enough to cause a rise in the river.

THE TELEGRAPH BADLY CRIPPLED.

Service in a Large Territory Practically at a Standstill—Fears for the Wires.

A phenomenal sleet-storm plastered great areas of the country with ice last night from the Alleghanies to the Rockies north of Mason and Dixon's line. It began about 6 p. m., and in half an hour the telegraph wires commenced to show signs of demoralization. By 9:30 the life had temporarily been choked out of nearly every metal string throughout a vast belt by the constantly thickening coat of freezing crystals stretching from pole to pole. From Indianapolis west near Springfield, Ill., and towards Kansas City was at that time the most completely wrecked section from a telegraphic standpoint. Thousands of words of belated newspaper dispatches are piled up unsent in offices on the edge of the affected district, and while correspondents cursed the operators could only look helplessly at the crowded hooks and silent sounders. Telegraph officials in a position to know the situation anxiously canvassed the prospect, and fears were entertained that before daylight there might be a widespread repetition of the experiences of 1883, when miles upon miles of sleet-laden poles and wires gave way and fell to the ground in a tangled mass, requiring days of labor by hundreds of men to restore full communication.

At 11 p. m. the telegraphic service in the huge territory indicated was practically at a standstill.

Inquiry elicited the fact that in the various railroad telegraph offices in Chicago the dispatchers were completely in the dark as to the movement of trains. In the emergency the engineers of the road were presumed to be picking their way along the slimy rails, approximating as best they could to schedule time.

Night Manager J. C. Barclay of the Western Union said the sleet in the city was injuring the wires some, but he could not tell how general the damage was. "The damage may be only local," he said.

ILLINOIS SWEPT BY A BLIZZARD.

Disastrous Snow, Hail, and Rain Storms Experienced Throughout the State.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Joliet is experiencing a severe sleet-storm tonight. The electric street-cars are totally disabled on account of ice on the overhead wire. Trees all over the city have broken down under the weight of ice.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A heavy rain-storm is prevailing here and the water is freezing rapidly. Trees are loaded down and telephone and electric-light wires are so heavily coated that many have already broken from the weight. The streets and walks are a sheet of ice.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—One of the most terrific snow-storms of the winter, accompanied by a high east wind, is raging here tonight. If it continues until morning travel will be almost suspended. Wires and trees will be likely to be broken down.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A storm of combined snow, hail, and sleet has been raging here since early morning. The rain will be of great benefit to crops and stockmen.

MILWAUKEE BURIED IN SNOW.

The Storm Extends All Over the State of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The worst snow storm of this winter set in about 6 o'clock this evening. By 8 o'clock it was necessary to run snow plows over the street car lines, but still there were numerous blockades, and by 10 o'clock four horses to a car were necessary. On the electric lines travel was almost entirely suspended at 10 o'clock, only such cars as had snow plows attached being able to get through. At the railway offices the storm is reported to be general through the State, and there is already considerable delay to trains. Drifts two feet deep are reported in places, and with the prospects of the storm continuing through the night there are likely to be blockades by morning.

STORMING IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Heaviest Snowfall of the Season in Minnesota and South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Reports from Huron, Aberdeen, Milbank, and Watertown, S. D., and many points in Western and Southern Minnesota indicate that the heaviest storm of the winter is raging. It is snowing furiously, and the wind has drifted the snow to such an extent that all east and west roads are having serious delay in moving trains. The storm struck St. Paul at 4 o'clock, and signal service reports indicate that it will snow all night.

FLOOD WATERS SLOWLY RECEDING.

No Further Damage Anticipated in the Ohio Valley for the Present.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The highest stage of water reached today was forty-three feet seven inches, bringing it up to within five feet five inches of the great rise in February, 1884. The water has begun to recede and is now two feet below the highest mark. Neither the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Wheeling and Kentucky, Pan-Handle, or Wheeling and Lake Erie railroads has yet been able to run trains. It will be weeks before the Wheeling and Lake Erie road can be put into shape for operation. The new Pan-Handle bridge built near Gould has been badly damaged. The lower end of the city is still under water. Many families in the lowlands are homeless.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—The flooded portions of the city have been given over to the City Health Bureau, and the poorer classes who cannot take care of their damaged property have been turned over to the bureau. Business generally will not be resumed until next week. Trains are now running on time.

RIVERSIDE, W. VA., SWEPT AWAY.

A Suburb of Parkersburg Wiped Out by the Floods—No Lives Lost.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 19.—News has been received that the whole Town of Riverside, a suburb of Parkersburg, was entirely swept away by flood today. It contained about 1,000 inhabitants. No loss of life is reported.

Disastrous Freshet in Arizona.

CLIFTON, Ari., Feb. 19.—The river was at a stand all night, but this morning began to rise and is now washing the Arizona and New Mexico railway's roadbed. The North Clifton bridge and several residences have been swept away. Much débris is coming down the river. The river is now falling.

Snow-Storm in South Dakota.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—An unusually heavy storm struck this locality early this morning and a heavy snow has been falling all day and still continues.

CLOSE OF THE ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

The Association Elects Officers for the Ensuing Year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—This was the third and closing day of the convention of the National Electrical Association. C. D. Haskins was the first speaker at the morning session. His topic was "The Ferranti System," and his paper was devoted to a description of the great Deptford station at London and its wonderful machinery.

T. Carpenter Smith of Philadelphia read a paper on "Care and Distribution of Alternating Currents." This was entirely of a scientific and technical nature and provoked a long discussion. Frederick A. C. Perrine, electrician for John A. Roebling's Sons Co., New York, addressed the company in favor of mutual insurance against accidents. A. J. Decamp of Camden, N. J., spoke in opposition to the ideas advanced by Mr. Perrine. Mr. Decamp, for the Committee on Data, reported these statistics: One hundred and sixty-eight companies employing 1,233 men reported seven accidents, none fatal. Towns reporting injuries to firemen from electric currents and fires caused by same, 367. Number of alarms calling out whole or part of force, 80,862. Fires caused by electric currents, 363. Injuries while on duty, 1,303. Injuries received at fires caused by electric currents, 25. Fatal injuries, 55. Fatal injuries caused by electrical currents, 1.

In the afternoon the association listened to annual reports and elected officers as follows: President, C. R. Huntley, Buffalo; Vice-Presidents, J. I. Ayer, St. Louis; M. J. Francisco, Rutland, Vt.; Executive Committee, John A. Seeley, New York; E. F. Peck, Brooklyn; C. R. Taben, Toledo; A. J. Decamp, Philadelphia; A. J. Corriveau, Montreal; H. H. Fairbanks, Worcester; A. M. Robertson, Minneapolis; E. W. Rollins, Denver; J. J. Burleigh, Camden, N. J. The next meeting will be at Montreal in August. The stay of the electricians in Providence was pleasantly terminated by a ball and supper in the new factory of the Americal Electrical company, tendered by President Eugene F. Phillips.

READ THE BIBLE AND ASKED QUESTIONS

Yesterday's Session of the White Ribbon Convocation at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was a very large attendance at this morning's session of the White Ribboners' convention, which was devoted mainly to a Bible reading and to the opening of the question drawer.

Miss Willard said that divine curiosity showed signs of mental activity and was best developed in the best developed mind. The first question that she opened was "How shall the neglected public be reached?" Miss Willard said that she would alter the question so as to make it the "neglecting public," for there was always enough done for people if they would only take advantage. She thought that the solution would be reached through suitable literature.

"Is it prejudice or intelligent rivalry that makes the men of the age oppose the modern spirit of progress in women?" was the second question. Miss Willard said she thought it was the momentum of prejudice, for she was unwilling to admit that there could be any rivalry between the two sexes.

"What are you going to do to make Congressmen temperate?" This seemed a little too much for the President, who said the box was for questions and not for conundrums. A few suggestions came from the audience, among them one that only temperance men be elected to Congress and another that the saloons in the basements of the Capitol be closed up.

At this evening's meeting the speakers were Miss Willard, Mrs. Downs, Mrs. Chapin, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Barnes, and others.

TO CONTROL THE WINDOW-GLASS TRADE

Pittsburg Concerns Buying Up the Output of Small Factories.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—When the Window-Glass Trust went to pieces a few weeks ago in Chicago because of the difficulties which everywhere beset its path the big Pittsburg firms at once commenced cutting prices in the hope of damaging their smaller and weaker competitors. Now the same manufacturers have adopted a new course, having run the price of glass down as low as they could safely venture. They are endeavoring to buy up the output of all the Western manufacturers and thus gain control of the market. Representatives of the Pittsburg factories are now traveling through the West endeavoring to contract at the prevailing prices for the entire output of the smaller glass factories of Ohio and Indiana. It will take a mint of money to carry this plan through successfully, but it is believed it can be done. Some of the Findlay factories have been induced to find an easy market for their product in this way, but there are others that will not be caught.

The Richmond Asylum Investigation.

RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The investigating committee from the Indiana Legislature which came here yesterday noon to inquire into the affairs of "Beaulieu," the Eastern Indiana Insane Hospital, continued its work today, and returned to Indianapolis. All was in privacy and no report was given out, it being said it would summon further witnesses to Indianapolis. The Coroner and attorneys for the State and the prosecution in the trial of Attendant Woods, convicted of killing Thomas J. Blount, the insane attorney from Muncie, were the only important ones examined outside of the hospital, and they had nothing new to reveal.

Frightened a Woman to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—On the charges of frightening a sick woman to death and falsely stating that he was a police officer, Daniel Sheridan, a barber, was today committed to prison without bail by Magistrate Romig. The police reported that the defendant had been on a protracted spree lately and that Wednesday evening he went in a drunken condition to the house of Mrs. Lena Gramlich, on Poplar street, saying he was a police officer and was sent to arrest her. The woman was so badly scared that she died.

Indiana Miners' Scale.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 19.—The coal operators of Indiana, acting independently of the United Mine Workers of America, will shortly fix a scale of mining prices for the year, beginning May 1. As a body they withdrew from the National order two years ago. For the last year the mines have been operated on their scale, which has secured fair work on an average.

WON'T ADVERTISE "G. W."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION SNUBS "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY."

It Gets Out an Old Rule Against Advertising and Refuses to Allow Teachers to Distribute Tickets to the Union League Club's Annual Celebration in His Memory—Club Members Surprised—The Program Prepared.

The Board of Education doesn't seem to be fond of George Washington. It apparently does not consider him to have been an important enough character in American history to make it worth while to instill reverence for his memory into the minds of school children.

Contrary to precedent it has refused to allow teachers to distribute tickets for the Union League Club's Washington's birthday celebration among the scholars, despite the fact that the morning exercises will be exclusively for children. The ground of refusal is that there is a rule against distributing advertising or invitations.

Nevertheless, these tickets were distributed last year, and the club never imagined for a moment that any objections would be raised this year. There was, though, and in consequence the committee of the club having the matter in charge has made the following announcement:

The intention of the Committee of Arrangements was to distribute tickets through the public, parochial, and private schools to scholars of the upper grades, but the Public School Board, having refused permission to allow teachers to distribute tickets, the committee hereby announce that tickets can be obtained by children, or parents for children, at the Union League Club, Jackson street and Fourth avenue, opposite the Post-Office. The principals or teachers of private or parochial schools can also obtain tickets for their schools by sending to the same office. Tickets will be given only for children 13 years of age or older. H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, Chairman of Committee on Political Action, Union League Club.

Mr. Higinbotham Was Surprised.

H. N. Higinbotham, Chairman of the Union League Club's Committee on Political Action, was seen last night in regard to the School Board's action.

"It was a great surprise," he said, "and I am at a great loss to understand it, particularly as the teachers were allowed to distribute tickets for us last year. We made the request in the usual way this year, which the board acted on last night. Superintendent Howland sent us a letter making the simple statement that the request had been refused. It assigned no reason and we have not sought any. The program will not contain anything that is offensive to devotees of any creed or followers of any party, and as the school board has made no arrangements for observing the day, except by giving the scholars a holiday, it is natural to suppose that it would be heartily in accord with any plan of inculcating patriotism and reverence for the memory of Washington in children."

Superintendent Howland late last night explained the singular course of the Board of Education by saying that the members were governed by an old rule. This prohibits teachers from circulating advertising or other notices, invitations, or tickets to entertainments. The matter of the Washington Birthday celebration was not acted upon by the whole board, but was left with the Committee on School Management.

"I suppose," said Mr. Howland, "that the members did not care to assume any responsibility in the matter. It was resolved to close the schools Monday, and if the parents wish their children to go to the Auditorium they can send or take them as they wish."

"Was this rule regarding tickets ever suspended?"

"Last year at the time of the celebration the tickets were circulated in the seventh and eighth grades, but this time no action on the rule was taken and the committee was governed by it."

What the Program Will Be.

The Union League Club has prepared the program of its annual Washington's birthday celebration. The morning celebration is for the children only. Words and music are printed upon the program, and there is a further surprise in store for those attending the morning exercises. Some days ago a circular was sent to members of the club residing outside the city, and suggesting that similar celebrations of this day be held in their respective cities and towns. The club further offered to furnish gratuitously to any city or town celebrating Washington's birthday the printed words and music that will be used here.

These eight paged sheets containing music and words for "Hail Columbia," "Red, White, and Blue," "America," and "Star Spangled Banner," have been sent out by the thousands, and requests are coming in every hour. Some have been sent as far as Texas.

Following is the program:

PROGRAM 10 A. M.

Music—Overture of American airs; Military Band.
Invocation; the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., Chaplain.
Introductory remarks; Mr. Franklin H. Head, President Union League Club.
Address; Judge B. D. Magruder.
Music—"Hail Columbia"; choir and audience.
Address; Dr. A. J. Canfield.
Music—"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean"; choir and audience.
Address; Mr. Charles G. Neely.
Music—"Star Spangled Banner"; choir and audience.
Address; Judge O. H. Horton.
Music—"America"; choir and audience.
Benediction; Chaplain.
Music—Grand March; Military Band.
(Music under direction of William L. Tomlins.)

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Music—Louis Falk, organist.
Invocation; the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D.
Introductory remarks; F. H. Head, President.
Address—"The America of Columbus and of Washington"; the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Music—"America"; by the audience, William L. Tomlins, precentor.

EVENING BANQUET AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Introductory remarks by the President.
Toasts—
1. "The Orator of the Day," the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
2. "The Patriotism of Washington," Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
3. "The World's Columbian Exposition," the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer.
4. "Washington and the West," the Hon. Henry W. Blodgett.
5. "The Cultivation of Patriotism," the Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D. D.

Jewish Training School Exercises.

The Jewish Training School will celebrate Washington's Birthday Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. The exercises will consist of work by the children of the different classes, and recitations, singing, and speeches in the big hall. Friends of the school are invited.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

John A. Cox vs. Adam H. Haar; Boone C. C.; affirmed.

Joseph P. Taylor et al. vs. Ira W. Brown; La Grange C. C.; affirmed.

Ex rel. Mike Egan vs. Andrew W. Wolver et al.; Tippecanoe C. C.; affirmed.

Entertained by Col. and Mrs. Vilas.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Col. and Mrs. Vilas entertained members of the Legislature, State Editorial Association, State officers, and citizens of Madison at a reception given in their beautiful house on East Gilman street tonight. Mrs. Vilas was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Bashford, and others. The house was handsomely decorated. Five hundred people were present.

Gang of Shoplifters Arrested.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Marshal Copper this evening unearthed a den of female shoplifters in what is known as the Barracks and recovered $2,500 worth of stolen goods of all descriptions. Mrs. Nancy Swope and Mrs. A. J. Wann are in jail charged with the thieving. Almost every merchant in the city has suffered at their hands.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE.

They Are Dissatisfied with the Attitude of the Company.

The refusal of the Pennsylvania railway lines to grant the demands of their trainmen, as published yesterday, is received with disfavor by the men. Conversations with a number of engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, and baggagemen yesterday disclosed the fact that they were united in believing their demands to be reasonable. They said that they were conservative in their requests; that they had worked years for the company without protesting against inferior wages, but that now they believe that should a strike be ordered the men would gladly go out. The various chairmen of the Grievance Committees of the different brotherhoods are all at Pittsburg. Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Firemen, who is also President of the Federation of Railway Brotherhoods, has gone East. No action will be taken for or against a strike until certain conferences and meetings are held between these officials.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—General Manager Wood and other managers of the Pennsylvania company spent the greater part of today in conference with the General Grievance Committee representing the employés of that road. The reply of the company refusing to grant the request of the men was ignored by the employés. General Manager Wood said: "So far as wages are concerned there will be no concession." Messrs. Howard, Sweeney, and Sargent of the Supreme Council of the United Order of Railway Employés are here. The other members, including P. M. Arthur, will arrive tomorrow. Conferences with the company and committees of the different organizations will be held during the remainder of the week and the final decision of the council may not be reached for several days.

The firm refusal of the Pennsylvania railroad to consider at all the proposals of its men for an advance has created a stir in railroad circles here. The men say it means a tie-up from Jersey City to Chicago. There are 102 members of the General Grievance Committee here.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A demand will be made in a few days upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad by the operators and station agents on the third, fourth, and fifth divisions for an increase of 20 per cent in salaries and one Sunday off each month. The petition for the increase has been in circulation among the men for the last month, and has been signed by nearly every agent and operator on the divisions named. A committee will present the demand to the General Manager at Baltimore.

SAYS CHICAGO CAUSED THE DELAY.

Explanation of the Milwaukee Firm That Is Building the Pumps.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Edward Reynolds, Superintendent for the E. P. Allis company, which has the contract for building the machinery for the new Fourteenth street pumping-station at Chicago, admitted this afternoon that the company was far behind with the work, the contract time having expired some time ago, but just the exact date Mr. Reynolds could not recall. The pumps have already been shipped, but work is still being done on the engines; but the delay has been in Chicago, not in Milwaukee. Mr. Reynolds says: "Had the machinery been delivered in Chicago on the day the contract called for there would have been no house to put it in because no house had been built. But had there been a house and the machinery in place there would have been no water to pump nor will there be until July because of the delay in building the tunnel." In consequence of this condition of affairs in Chicago the Allis company has taken its time with the work.

WHERE DID HE GET IT?

A Chicago Burglar Who Has a Policeman's Complete Outfit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Willie Tascott, the gentlemanly burglar who was arrested here last night for attempting to enter Chapman's jewelry store through a skylight, was also a Chicago newspaper man, according to numerous cards found on his person. He says his right name is Edward J. Sutton. There is something of a mystery of how he secured a Chicago policeman's outfit, including a regulation star, nippers, and whistle which were found on his person. The Chicago authorities have been notified and an investigation may develop that he was also operating as a burglar in Chicago under police protection. The police want an owner for a handsome mink lined overcoat worth $150 which he pawned here yesterday.

MORE ENGLISH CAPITAL COMING HERE.

Two Large Manufacturing Establishments to Be Located in the South.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19—The *Manufacturers' Record* reports that an English company has purchased a large water-power property in South Carolina which will be developed for manufacturing purposes; also that a Manchester cotton mill company has sent an expert to examine a location with a view to building a mill to employ 500 to 1,000 hands. This company reports that on account of the new tariff it cannot retain its hold upon the American market, and so it is proposed to locate a mill in the South to manufacture the same line of goods now made by it in Manchester.

FOSTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN SELECTED.

A Report That Ohio's Ex-Governor Has Been Made Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A local paper tomorrow will say:

"It is understood that the position of Secretary of the Treasury was formally tendered to ex-Gov. Foster several days ago, but he did not accept it until today. Mr. Foster and the President were closeted together for over an hour this morning, and when they separated Mr. Foster had formally accepted the Treasury portfolio."

Mr. Foster's name will probably be sent to the Senate for confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury either Friday or Saturday.

SIRRINE'S WHEREABOUTS A MYSTERY.

Further Developments in the Mason City (Ia.) Failure.

MASON CITY, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The total liabilities of S. A. Sirrine & Co. now foot up to $20,000, with several creditors to hear from. An hour previous to closing the doors S. A. Sirrine, the head of the firm, left the city and has not since been heard from. His whereabouts is unknown. A. L. Singer & Co. of Chicago are creditors to the extent of $8,247. The local creditors are protected by a first mortgage.

A Victim of the Sherlock Found.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The body of little Margary Brown, aged 9 years, the second victim of the sinking of the steamer Thomas Sherlock last night, was found. The missing clerk has turned up all right. An estimate of the financial loss puts the value of the boat at $20,000 and the cargo $10,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Minneapolis Aldermen are visiting in Montreal.

A fund of $75,000 is to be raised to create an infirmary for Yale students.

Seven of the worst prisoners in the County Jail at Smithport, Pa., escaped last night.

The President and party returned to Washington from New York at 12:45 o'clock this morning.

The Cincinnati express on the Northern Central railroad last night struck and killed Martha Moore and Sarah Mules, two colored women, at Lake Station, Md.

Two Hundred of Delamater & Co.'s creditors held a meeting in Meadville, Pa., yesterday. One Hundred and ninety-five of those present signed an agreement accepting the proposed basis of settlement, which is 50 cents on the dollar, payable in two years.

LAST EDITION.

WHERE STREETER STANDS

Senatorial Platform of the F. M. B. A. Men's Candidate.

HE TELLS HOW HE WILL VOTE

His Position Is Satisfactory to the Three Grangers.

THEY WILL CONTINUE TO AID HIM.

Ninety-three Republicans Flop Over to the Farmers.

NO BREAK IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The question of whether the F. M. B. A. party was to stand united or whether disunion among the representatives in the General Assembly should wreck the organizations throughout the State was settled this morning at a critical meeting of prominent F. M. B. A. representatives of the State. It is generally known that certain constituents of Dr. Moore were opposed to his further allegiance to Mr. Streeter unless that gentleman should give satisfactory pledges of his fealty to the essential principles of the F. M. B. A. Among the gentlemen present were Cicero J. Lindley of Bond, S. H. Ray and James Shafer of Wayne County, James R. Moss and James Creed of Marion County, the latter Treasurer of the State organization, A. L. Maxwell, President of the Crawford County Grange, W. Hollenbeck, Judge Dill of Belleville, and L. A. Kuellmetz and J. C. Harder of Belleville, representing the Union Labor party, besides a number of others whose names could not be ascertained.

Dr. Moore, in calling the meeting to order, said:

The object of this meeting is to remove, if possible, the misapprehension that has arisen in the minds of some of my constituents and many F. M. B. A. members throughout the State. There have been many statements published alleging to reflect the sentiments of Mr. Streeter upon issues essential to our party. He has been quoted as entertaining certain beliefs on the tariff question, as having views on the financial question which were not sufficiently established, as favoring the Lodge Election bill, and having certain other views which were not in accord with our organization. Now, in my mind, it is no victory to elect a United States Senator if our candidate is not in accord with our order. I would rather go down in brave, honest, and manly defeat than to have a victory which is secured by concession of any of the essential principles of our party. [Applause.] I think this is the view of the members of the F. M. B. A. order generally. We are here representing principles which were preached during the entire campaign, principles which are well-known from one end of the United States to the other, principles upon which we can afford to stand or fall, and I think now we should know exactly how we stand in this Senatorial contest. Mr. Streeter has never been wanting in frankness, and I am sure he will not be now. Whatever opinions he may have are his honest convictions, and he is a man, we are proud to say, who has always had the courage of his convictions. [Applause.] It is for the good of the order alone, and to the end that we may be united, whatever our policy may be, that this conference has been called.

I think I have the principles of the F. M. B. A. I have for two years been a presiding officer and a speaker upon F. M. B. A questions in my county, and I believe I am competent to declare what is in accordance with the principles of the order. My only object in asking this conference is to protect the interests of the F. M. B. A., to which we are all so devotedly attached.

Let us go out of this room knowing where we stand, knowing we are true to the F. M. B. A. party and the toiling masses of the State, and that the man whom we hope to elect is the conscientious and faithful exponent of that party. [Applause.]

Agrees with Dr. Moore.

"I want to say in the beginning," said Mr. Streeter, rising and speaking with great deliberation, "that I understand there are friends of Dr. Moore here who have come here and desire this meeting purposely in order that they may know how I stand upon the questions which the farmers are agitating, and which have produced a great uprising in all the organizations that we represent. I understood two of these gentlemen present to say this morning that a man who stands as Dr. Moore stands upon these great questions would be an acceptable candidate to the F. M. B. A. for United States Senator. Is it true?"

"It is. We said that," replied two of the gentlemen present. "But in case we cannot do that we think Palmer comes nearest representing the sentiment of our organization."

Streeter continued as follows:

That is all right. I merely desire that we should get started fairly. Now, gentlemen, I have been engaged in this labor movement in upbuilding the great agricultural organizations of this country, for the last eighteen or twenty years. I have labored almost incessantly to the end that I might, in my humble way, lift the great agricultural interests to a higher standard of excellence, lift the farmers to a higher standard of financial success. Now, my record is before the people of this country. I stand by my record, and I challenge any man to show where I have not been loyal to the agricultural people and their interests. Further than that, on account of my position and prominence before the American people I was selected as a candidate for United States Senator before this General Assembly. I published some views touching my opinions upon the tariff. I have no reason to believe that I betrayed any confidence when I said to the Republican steering committee that on issues not germane to the great agricultural people of this State, in consideration of the 100 votes which they should give to me, I would, in case of my election, on all other interests than those which pertained to the interests of the great agricultural people, vote with our friends. To do otherwise would be ungrateful. In saying that I did not mean that I would vote blindly for anything they might present. I held the right of my conscience and of my integrity and of my sense of right.

The Tariff Question.

Now, in relation to the F. M. B. A. proposition to the Republicans tendering the names of certain gentlemen as acceptable candidates for United States Senator, in case they should be indorsed by the Republicans, I want to remind you that Dr. Moore and myself have given certain promises or opinions. I want to repeat to you what Dr. Moore has said, and I want to indorse it as my opinion. In this paper it states that Dr. Moore as a Senatorial candidate has no hesitancy in expressing his views upon political questions. The paper says: "Regarding the tariff," said Dr. Moore, "I believe in protection."

"That is false," interrupted Dr. Moore. "I never stated that as my position. I will state my position now as I have stated it all the time. I said we were in favor of placing a tariff on luxuries. I said nothing about protection in that interview."

"I am merely reading it as I find it," said Mr. Streeter. "Of course I do not vouch for the correctness of the interview."

"Protection to the extent of a tariff upon luxuries is, of course, correct," said Dr. Moore. "It was put to me in that way. I think the necessaries of life should be free, if possible."

"We are liable sometimes to be misrepresented," said Mr. Streeter, "and when you claim the right of correction you will accord me the same right if I have been misquoted by the papers."

"Certainly," said Dr. Moore.

"I am going to be just and fair with you," said Mr. Streeter; "just as fair as I know

how to be. I am going to treat you all as friends, for I have no reason to treat you otherwise."

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Moore.

"I have no reason to antagonize you," said Mr. Streeter.

Moore Not a Candidate.

"I want it understood by you gentlemen," said Mr. Moore, "that so far as my being a candidate for United States Senator is concerned it is all in the minds of others and not in my mind. I will say this: that I do not consider myself a candidate."

"Let me continue reading the interview printed as had with Dr. Moore when I was interrupted," said Mr. Streeter. "The doctor is made to say:

'We believe in protection and that it should be the greatest on luxuries and least upon the necessaries of life, if the latter cannot be entirely upon the free list.

"As to that statement I indorse every word of it," said Mr. Streeter.

"I also indorse that sentence," said Dr. Moore.

Mr. Streeter, continuing to read from Mr. Moore's interview, said:

'The Government must have a revenue, we recognize, but we believe that to provide this it would be just and equitable to have a graduated income tax.'

"And I indorse that," said Mr. Streeter.

"Have you not always advocated that?" inquired Mr. Cockrell.

"I have a dozen times," said Mr. Streeter (continuing reading). "That would be the means of reaching the people who have fabulous incomes whom we cannot reach today.

"On financial questions," continued Mr. Streeter, "Dr. Moore says:

'The F. M. B. A. believes in the free and unlimited coinage of silver.'

"I said the same thing to the Republican steering committee," said Mr. Streeter (continuing reading).

I believe we should have a circulating medium commensurate with the business of the country.

"I believe that, too," commented Mr. Streeter.

I think the contraction of the currency is to the detriment of the farmers and the laborers.

Makes It a Little Stronger.

"I will put it a little stronger than Dr. Moore," said Mr. Streeter, "and will say that I know it is."

Would you carry your free coinage to the extent of taking in all the silver product of the world?

"No; America for Americans first, and I would not admit the product of Europeans and the outside world.

"Now, all the difference between Dr. Moore and myself, said Mr. Streeter, "is just here: When I stated before the committee that I was in favor of free coinage of silver they asked me if I was in favor of importing into this country all the silver of the world to be coined. I said the demand of the F. M. B. A. is that we want more money in circulation. We are not so particular whether it is silver or other legal-tender money. We ask for silver because it is nearest in sight and that it is a means to the end in view. I will ask this gentleman (turning to a reporter) if that is not substantially what I said."

"Yes, it is," was the response.

"Now," said Mr. Streeter, "if anything to the contrary has gone out it did not go out by my authority. I was incorrectly quoted."

"You have the right to correct it, of course," said Mr. Moore.

Reading, Mr. Streeter continued:

How do you stand on the question of elections? Dr. Moore was asked.

I want a free ballot and fair count in this country. I want every man to be able to cast his ballot without fearing to have every ballot honestly counted as it was cast.

"Amen," said Mr. Streeter, and the sentiment of approval was echoed by all present.

Views on the Election Bill.

"That is just my position," said Mr. Streeter, "and any statement that has gone out to the contrary is not true; and right here I want to interpose something. It has gone out that I have at some time said that I was in favor of the Lodge Election bill. I say to you, Moore, and I say it without fear of contradiction, that I never said I was in favor of the Lodge bill or any particular bill, either here or elsewhere. It is absolutely untrue, and that statement was not in the report—the correct report that was published at the time. In relation to the matter of a free ballot and a fair count I gave my experience in Arkansas, where I was sent by the committee of the United Labor party in 1888 to stump that State in the firm belief that we could carry it for that party. I spent all the month of August or more in Arkansas."

Mr. Streeter then recited at length his experience in the State of Arkansas, as previously published in these dispatches. How his party had been maltreated and some of its members killed and a free ballot and honest count system already denied, ballots thrown out and not counted, and the party defeated.

"At the time these frauds and injustices occurred," said Mr. Streeter, "I said there was need in Arkansas of some measure of relief to get a free ballot and a fair count. I say still, as I have said before, that the Constitution of these United States guarantees to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and where a State does not secure that republican form of government to the people thereof it is the duty of the General Government, in virtue of that provision of the Constitution made for just such people, to see that they have a free ballot and a fair count. And I said if the State of Arkansas was not willing to give its citizens a free ballot and fair count I wanted the provision of the Constitution put in force there. I said not one word about the Lodge bill. I said that I wanted some reasonable measure adopted that would give protection to those people under the Constitution. I will ask this representative of the press if that is not so."

"It is substantially what you said, and it was your exact words which were published. You were not quoted as declaring advocacy of the Lodge bill."

"Dr. Moore goes on to say," resumed Mr. Streeter (reading):

No man should have far to go to the polls and vote. That is honest and right.

"I say the same," said Mr. Streeter (reading):

Has your independence in politics led you out of the old State-rights doctrines of the Democracy?

I have in my lifetime learned that some theories can not be demonstrated as correct when the principal tests were applied. I know in school some time ago I was right in the solution of a problem, but in trying to prove this I discovered that my solution was not correct. So it has been with me in some political theories. The States have certain inalienable rights, and so has the General Government. It is a Nation and not a federation of States.

Approved by Mr. Streeter.

"That is substantially true," said Mr. Streeter, "but the right to have a free and a fair count should first rest with the people of the State, and only when the people of the State refuse to give that right, which is the fundamental principle of government by the people, should the Government of the United States interfere, and then it should not interfere to violate any rights, but to protect the people in their rights." He resumed reading as follows:

That the Nation must be strong to deal equal and exact justice to all men, and special privileges to none.

"I indorse that," commented Mr. Streeter, and continued reading:

It has been claimed from the time Dr. Moore came to Springfield—in fact, ever since the election that he had pledged himself to vote for Palmer. This he denies now, as he has many times before. He explains his position in this respect by saying that he promised how he would vote for United States Senator, Palmer being a candidate before the people, the Democrats naturally asked him this question. He answered that if in Springfield he did not vote on the question in his capacity as a legislator, he would be glad to have them notify him by home-net petitions. He promised to obey the command of a majority of his people if his vote here at any time should prove unsatisfactory. He abides by that promise. No fair people urge him to use all equitable means to secure the election of an independent farmer to the United States Senate. The Democrats of the district have united in petitions asking him when an independent cannot be elected to vote for Palmer.

"I did not say that," interrupted Mr. Moore.

"I understand," said Mr. Streeter, "that this is the position of the gentlemen here, your constituents."

"That is true," replied Mr. Moore's constituents.

"I want to make this statement," said Mr. Moore, "I do not think I said Democrats. I understand that my constituents there who supported me want me to vote for and elect an independent. That is their position."

Satisfied All Around.

Mr. Streeter then addressed the conference as follows:

If I am elected United States Senator I pledge you that I will be the representative of no party under the name of either the Republicans or Democrats. But on issues not germane to the great agricultural party of this State, if elected United States Senator, I will, in consideration of the principles set up by the Republicans, vote with them where I conscientiously can. On issues which do not pertain to the interests of the great agricultural people I will vote with our friends. To do otherwise would be ungrateful.

The views of Mr. Streeter were declared to be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Moore and his constituents, and in a somewhat dramatic manner the two gentlemen shook hands over the table and pledged each other unfaltering support.

"As long as you have a show," said Mr. Moore, "I am with you. Our party has a future before it if we stick to what is right. 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.'"

Thus the conference closed with renewed pledges of support all around. It appears that there will be no defection in the F. M. B. A. party.

STREETER SECURES 95 VOTES.

The F. M. B. A. Man Makes Gains in the Joint Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The opening of the joint assembly was not marked with any particular interest today. Every one knew that Streeter was to have the solid support of the F. M. B. A. party and that his election was entirely contingent upon securing the full vote of the Republicans. This it was generally believed he would not do today. On the 109th ballot Senators Hamer, Sheridan, and Chapman, who yesterday supported Streeter, went back to Oglesby. Hunter of Winnebago, who has been constantly voting for Oglesby, came over to Streeter. Talbot voted for Congressman Philip Sidney Post. The result was:

Palmer	101	Oglesby	14
Streeter	88	Post	1

Those voting for Oglesby were Bacon, Chapman, Crawford of Cook, Evans, Hamer, Sheridan, Cherry, Chott, Erickson, Hutchings, Lense, Patton, Reed of Gallatin, Stoker.

The 111th ballot showed the same result, and the audience began to desert the galleries. On the 112th ballot Chapman, Hamer, Patton, Reed of Gallatin, and Talbot changed to Streeter.

"I lay down my gun," said Reed, "and come into the agency. Put me down for Streeter." [Republican applause.]

"I surrender to Streeter," shouted Talbot, when his name was called, and again the Republicans applauded.

The result of the ballot was: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 93; Oglesby, 10.

On the 113th ballot those voting for Oglesby were: Bacon, Crawford of Cook, Evans, Hamer, Chott, Erickson, Hutchings, Lense, Stoker, Sheridan and Cherry changed from Oglesby to Streeter.

Hamer left Streeter and went back to Oglesby. Notwithstanding this Streeter made a net gain of 1, the result being: Palmer, 101; Streeter, 94; Oglesby, 9.

On the 114th ballot the result was the same as the preceding one.

On the 115th ballot the result was unchanged, but on the 116th Hamer went to Streeter, making the result as follows:

Palmer	101	Oglesby	8
Streeter	95		

The Republicans still standing out and voting for Oglesby were Senators Bacon, Crawford of Cook, Evans, Representative Chatt, Erickson, Hutchings, Lense, and Stoker.

Senator Fuller moved to adjourn, and the F. M. B. A. members voting with the Republicans the motion prevailed.

USUAL WORK IN THE SENATE.

A Bill to Amend the Railroad Crossing Act—Other Measures.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—In the Senate this morning one or two committees presented reports. Mr. Manecke presented a petition that the fish and game laws be more strictly enforced.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Fuller—Amendatory of the Railroad Crossing act of 1889, by giving the Railroad and Warehouse Commission power to order the putting in of inter-locking devices, as well as to fix the place for the crossing of railroads.

By Mr. Fuller—Amending the Railroad Interlocking act of 1871 so as to make it apply to swinging bridges as well as draw-bridges. (Both above bills were drawn and approved by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.)

By Mr. Humphrey—Providing that when grain inspectors, through failure and neglect, cause a loss to warehouse corporations and owners of grain they shall be responsible for such loss.

By Mr. Karraker—To compel land-owners to keep streams flowing through their lands free from drift-wood after the same has once been cleared out of such streams.

By Mr. Anderson—A text-book bill.

After the joint session the Senate adjourned until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow.

Dull Day in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—The session of the House was entirely without interest today. A few petitions were presented and referred, and Mr. Berry introduced a bill providing for the burial by counties of deceased indigent ex-soldiers and ex-sailors.

After the joint assembly the House adjourned to 11:30 o'clock tomorrow.

TESTIMONY OF THE EXPERT.

How Many Glasses of Beer It Takes to Intoxicate.

Expositors of the exact sciences are not always sure of their opinions and experts are sometimes uncertain. Such a case is recorded in a neighboring city. Having elected a reform Council in a spasm of righteousness the people naturally expected to have the moral atmosphere cleared. To silence the clamor the Council passed an ordinance making it extremely unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors Sunday. The traffic of course continued, but quietly. Eventually a saloonkeeper was arrested and charged with violating the law in selling beer. His lawyer decided to try the time-stained, weary defense that beer was a non-intoxicant. The sale was admitted and the attorney called for his expert testimony. The first witness was Adolf Schlegel, a German-American of repute and substance good. After a long life of trade he had retired, and by diligent daily application to malt liquids attained vast proportions. So large, indeed, that when he died a coffin had to be built to order, and a window and part of the gable end of the house removed to get out the subject of the obsequies. However, that's another story, as Mr. Kipling would say. Mr. Schlegel puffed his way to the witness stand and when he caught his second wind was duly sworn. In reply to the customary questions to prove him an expert he testified:

"I haf pin prewer dwendy years und I keep saloon zwelf. I haf indimade knowledge of der gonstituents of lager."

"Is lager beer an intoxicating liquor?" asked the attorney, with an air which plainly said that he was confident of the answer.

"Dot's differend mit differend subjecks," responded the truthful and exact witness. "If a man trink sechzig oder sevendy glasses a day he don't feel it; aber if he make a schwein oud of himself I dink he ged full, bud I'm nod gonfident, eider."

SOMETHING NEW IN LEGISLATION.

The House Holds Two Sessions in One Calendar Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—For the first time in the history of the House that body held two distinct legislative sessions during the same calendar day. Acting in accordance with a resolution adopted two days ago the House met at 8 o'clock this evening for the consideration of the Immigration bill. The Chaplain was not present, but the proceedings were preceded by the reading of the journal and its approval. This action is, however, considered by parliamentary authorities to be irregular, and it may be that the question will be raised as to its legality. The Immigration bill was then considered, but, without making much progress, the House adjourned.

Sitting Bull's Saddle.

Mr. Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, has just received as a present from a Montana frontiersman, W. D. Flowers of Moreland, a saddle which was once the property of the late, but not lamented, Sitting Bull. It is a bead-work saddle, and it was made by the fair hands of Sitting Bull's own squaws and other squaws of his nation shortly after the Custer massacre, and it was presented to the famous chief as a slight token of the admiration which the women felt for him in view of the horrible and unparalleled atrocity which he had committed.

The seat of the saddle is completely covered with beads. In the four corners are fanciful figures worked in colors, which blend beautifully. The surrounding field is in pure white. The flaps of the saddle, each about as big as a foxhound's ears, are also completely covered with bead-work; and from their lower sides depend worsted tassels of various colors.

The saddle is lined with some soft leather and is upholstered. It is thought, with clippings of pony skin. It is a pony saddle, and is that of course, and is without stirrups or girths. It fastens to the pony's back with a cinch, and rings of iron are to be found beneath the flaps through which the cinch passes.—*New York Times.*

Playing a Small Role.

Denver Times: The great metropolitan city of New York appears to very poor advantage in her carping criticisms of Chicago's preparations for the World's Fair of 1893. She allows herself to exhibit too much of the small spirit of jealousy.

Made in Belgium.

The barrels of rifles are made in large quantities in the United States, but shotgun barrels are all imported, and almost exclusively from Belgium.

BANQUET TO DR. ROGERS.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S WARM WELCOME.

Trustees and Faculty Meet the President at the Festal Board in the Grand Pacific—An Address by the Guest of the Evening—Toasts by Prominent Educators—The Inaugural Ceremonies at Evanston During the Day.

The banquet tendered President Rogers at the Grand Pacific last night by the alumni of the Northwestern University brought out a notable gathering of friends of the institution. The banquet was held in the ladies' ordinary. Along the east side a long table had been placed, in the center of which sat Dr. Rogers, with Mr. Ferd W. Peck at his right and Dr. Horton, Chairman of the evening, on his left. The trustees and faculty of the university were also placed at this table, while the other guests were seated at smaller tables. The floral decorations were excellent. On each table a large bouquet of roses had been placed and at the main table a basket of roses and orchids was in front of the new President. Pretty effects were produced with maidenhair ferns. After a discussion of the menu the regular toasts were responded to.

Dr. Horton, the Chairman of the evening, introduced President Rogers to the gathering in a few well-chosen remarks. He referred to the fact that never before in the history of the University had it been presided over by a D. D. Now, however, it had graduated into the possession of a LL. D. Dr. Rogers was welcomed to the largest university west of the Alleghenies not supported by State aid.

When the applause had subsided after the introduction of President Rogers he returned his thanks to the alumni, the trustees, and the assembled friends for the cordial welcome which had been given him and the honor that had been done him in his official capacity. There were many things he would like to say, but he had talked so long at the university during the afternoon that he had become tired or the sound of his own voice. For fear that his hearers might become tired also he would make his remarks short. He learned with pleasure of the fact that the Baptists would plant by the side of the Northwestern their great Baptist university, and he hoped it would meet with success. He extended the right hand of fellowship to all colleges in the vicinity of Chicago and hoped that all might succeed in their undertakings. He was glad that his name came so near the first in the order of responses. It was like Mozart and Hayden when they were invited to attend a great concert in London. Hayden had asked that his name come first on the program, for if they should hear Mozart first his music would lack interest.

"Presidential Autocracy."

Lewis R. Fisk, D. D., LL. D., President of the Albion College, responded to the toast, "Presidential Autocracy." He began with a humorous allusion to the fact that the trustees of the university had come to Michigan for a President. When he had seen the notable gathering at the university to participate in the installation of the new President he had regretted the fact of his not having taken the Presidency himself. There was just one little reason why he had not, and that was he had not been asked to. Dr. Fisk thought that the selection of a President of a college was a matter of the greatest importance. For himself he did not care who was President of the United States—although he had decided tastes—whether he was a learned or an unlearned man, in other words, whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, was of little import to him, but the choosing of a college President was a matter that appealed strongly to him. He thought President Rogers the man for the place, and he offered the congratulations of the institution over which he presided.

Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton Speaks.

"Lights and Shadows in the President's Room" was the toast to which Edward Dwight Eaton, D. D., LL. D., President of Beloit College, responded. Dr. Eaton referred first to the fact that he had been honored with a sheepskin from the Northwestern University and therefore he felt as though he was one of the alumni. He thought that in the Northwestern there were no college pranks, there was no Hallowe'en in the calendar, there were no college bell-clappers stolen, no keyholes stopped up nor blackboards greased, and there were no carriages taking wings and alighting on the tops of buildings.

The lights and shadows of the President's room, he explained, were the pleasures crowded into the life of the President and the trials with which he was confronted.

Dr. William E. Quine of the medical college alumni responded to the toast, "The Alumni of the Medical Department." He thought it one of the hardest things in life to have an invitation to a banquet, have to pay $2 in advance, and then have his appetite taken away by having his name down to respond to a toast. He thought a lawyer was at the bottom of his having to respond. Had it not been for this fact he could have leaned back in self-complacency and listened to the peroration of an undergraduate of the biological department. He would have enjoyed it as much as he would have enjoyed holding a post-mortem on him afterwards. He spoke in terms of praise of the Northwestern University and its every department, including the Chicago Medical College, which he characterized as a practical institution, ranking with the best in the country.

Down on the Dead Languages.

Judge L. C. Collins, a graduate of the department of liberal arts in the class of '72, spoke to the toast "Our University." He spoke of the time, not long ago, when he had sat at the table with the young and frolicsome alumni, and now that he sat on the other side of the table he could not help thinking what a glorious thing youth was. In looking over the catalogues of the time when he was a student of the college he had made the discovery that from one-half to two-thirds of the time of the students was taken up in the study of Greek and Latin. He thought that there was little of value in such studies. One-half of his time had been given up to studying these dead languages, and he doubted if he could read a page of either Greek or Latin now. When fortune had looked blackest to him and when he wanted bread for his family and shoes for his children he had found his knowledge of these languages of no use. He favored the teaching of French and German instead, or, better yet, more knowledge of English.

Letters of regret from many prominent persons were received, including President Angell of the University of Michigan, Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, and Miss Frances E. Willard.

The List of Guests.

Those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
W. J. Andrews,	L. L. Barnes,	T. C. Collins,
J. A. Childs,	R. Day, Ann Arbor,	Bentley,
F. Kelmer,	C. E. Piper,	
Mesdames—		
M. A. Ahrens,	L. Ambrose,	F. Little,
E. Bliss,	D. D. Furber,	Day,
A. M. Davis,	Thompson,	
Misses—		
Fullerton,	C. H. Merrill,	Babcock.
Jo. Thomas,	L. C. Collins,	
Messrs—		
H. E. Adams,	F. T. Andrews,	J. H. Alling,
W. B. Belfield,	Reznek,	G. W. Boardman,
C. M. Brookings,	W. Hodeman,	W. B. Barts,
F. Billings,	S. P. Black,	D. Boubright,
S. S. Bond,	Jas. Bassett,	of Ogle-
J. F. Beveridge,	W. R. Clarke,	by, Ill.,
F. M. Casselberry,	C. S. Cook,	Bigelow
H. Crosby,	J. Cuthbertson,	(Oregon, Ill.),
W. F. Poole,	C. H. Quereau	F. M. Crandon,
J. C. Rogers,	(Aurora),	Peet (Oregon, Ill.),
D. D. Hammond,	J. F. Raymond,	J. C. Robinson,
L. S. Rice,	C. L. Rhodes,	Reno,
H. W. Rogers,	W. J. Rice,	W. M. Richards,
G. F. Springfield,	F. Thompson,	H. F. Ridgeway,
R. E. Seaman	H. W. Starkey,	Smith,
(Minaut, Ill.)	F. S. Shumway,	J. A. Swarts,
T. K. Scroggs	J. Spencer,	J. H. Stowell,
(Princeton, Ill.),	H. J. C. Miller,	Sherman,
H. B. Hemenway,	S. B. Holmes,	S. H. Trude,
C. B. Hamilton,	G. W. Hough,	A. G. Haerther,
Ottawa, Ill.,	O. H. Horton,	Horton,
C. J. Hurlburt,	D. W. Harvey,	of C. P. Howard,
S. J. Jones,	A. A. Johnson,	M. Hatfield,
S. Jones,	J. D. Kales,	F. S. Johnson,
A. S. Kimball,	King,	G. C. Lauman,
C. Langer,	H. F. Long,	Jno. Lockport,
O. Lane,	Georges Lant,	Ill.,
A. G. Lane,	Y. Little,	R. P. Martin,
H. H. Moore,	Macey,	W. H. Mattison,
Dwight, Ill.,	W. F. Merrick,	Dr. Mattison,
E. H. Maddon,	W. H. Maithie,	G. E. Newcomb,
H. H. Newcomb,	Abingdon, Ill.,	C. A. Nelson,
O. Oldberg,	C. W. Pearson,	J. W. Packard,
A. J. Philips,	J. W. Parkhurst,	J. W. Peck,
A. H. Patterson,	G. W. Pelgrim,	C. H. Pillsbill,
B. Comstock,	C. Comstock,	W. E. Clifford,
E. A. Clifford,	S. L. Carting,	L. F. Davis,
H. S. Dewitt,	S. L. Dewitt, Jr.,	C. Davenport,
T. A. Denison	G. W. Dixon,	J. J. Dixon,
D. R. Dyche,	C. B. Dyche,	W. A. Dyche,
O. Denning,	M. Dunlap,	C. Dunlap,
C. W. Earle,	B. H. Eldridge,	E. D. Eaton,
C. Ever,	J. M. Elliott,	D. Fisk,
C. H. Fisk,	J. Fuller,	C. Foster,
G. H. Foster,	W. D. Fullerton,	I. A. Freeman,
J. W. Fisk,	J. Going,	J. C. Gibbs,
C. Gensman,	J. M. Gregory,	C. Graves,
W. G. Gresham,	J. P. Hamilton,	Hoss,
J. T. Hatfield,	M. Hatfield,	G. Hubbard,
H. B. Hawkins,	H. Hamilton,	J. M. Hitt, Jr.,
G. E. Wire,	D. H. Williams,	A. F. Hill,
F. W. Winchester,	A. A. Wesley,	A. W. Young,
C. W. Young,	S. G. Young,	C. J. Schaefer,
D. Wilson,	C. Wilson,	C. Sherman,
H. E. Smith,	S. Tuley,	D. E. Thomas,
H. S. Towle,	F. S. Tourtellotte,	C. S. Twing.

Last Meeting in "Tara's Hall."

Tradition has had it that the last assemblage in the hall of Tara took place in the year A. D. 544. The great triennial council of the Irish nation was held there for several centuries previously, but because a criminal who had fled for safety to the monastery of St. Ruan had been dragged to the hall and executed the holy abbot and the monks cried aloud against the sacrilege and pronounced a curse upon the walls. "From that day," says an old chronicler, "no Kings ever again sat at Tara."

GAGE DISCUSSES MONEY.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK ON COINAGE.

He Goes Into the History of Finance for the Benefit of the Sunset Club—What Constitutes Money—Law Can Give No Permanent Value—Effect of an Act Making Doughnuts Legal Tender—Disparity of Value of Gold and Silver Coin.

"Money and Its Functions" was the inviting subject which inspired the eloquence of the members of the Sunset Club at the Palmer House last evening.

Gen. John Charles Black was selected as presiding officer and the first speaker introduced was Clinton A. Furbish. Mr. Furbish is a paper-money man and he argued from the standpoint that money receives its value by the stamp of the Government.

Lyman J. Gage took the opposite ground and stated that he did not believe that money is rags and its function to pay the soldier. He then went back into the history of nations and showed that all races of men had had some kind of a commodity for exchange. This commodity had always been something that would minister to the comfort and pleasure of those who possessed it, and in the next place it had been a substance or article convenient for exchange and a thing that could be preserved. Money had never been evolved by agreement. Silver and gold were not easily destroyed and were easily guarded and taken care of.

"Society has adopted them, and one might as well go with the crowd," he continued. "The coinage does not give the metal any value it did not have before.

Value of Silver and Gold.

"Would silver and gold be now rightly entitled to the name of money if it were not coined at the mint and the value of the coin determined by law? Yes. They would exchange frequently as now, and would then as now be entitled in every sense, but a technical legal sense, to the name of money.

"The coinage does not give the metal any value that the metal did not before possess. The law determines the fineness and quality which a given coin shall contain. As bullion is as readily exchanged, and in international trade more to be desired than coin, as the value of the coin derives its power from the quantity and fineness of the metal it contains, and not from the stamp of the Government machine, I repeat that essentially gold and silver bullion are as much entitled to the name of money before being coined into dollars and sovereigns or francs as afterward. I know that here is a vital point of dispute; that because the law in speaking of money treats only of what it has stamped as such philosophers are able to confuse us by attributing to the stamp the money quality which really lies under it. The law recognizes, gives, sanctions, or forbids, but is powerless to create.

"Does not the legal-tender sanction which the law places upon the issues of its mint give a new and original value to such legal-tender coin? No. The laws of legal tender give a standing interpretation to the language of a contract where such words as dollars, pounds, and francs are used, and thus notifies both parties to a contract in advance of what the law will require if they fall into dispute.

"I admit for argument's sake at least that if the Government should decree that doughnuts shall be legal-tender for debts, a doughnut for a dollar, then if doughnuts did not become too plentiful they would be largely enhanced in value while they were in demand to satisfy existing contracts or pay existing debts; but I do say that, as under such conditions all existing contracts would be canceled and no new ones created except upon the basis of the natural exchangeable value of doughnuts, and possessing in themselves only the value of doughnuts, they would sink back to their natural doughnut value.

"How then is it that 412½ grains of silver coined into a silver dollar will exchange in the market for 25 8-10 grains of gold, while as bullion the same quantity of silver will only exchange for about two-thirds of as much gold?

Explains the Disparity.

"There is one simple answer which completely explains the disparity. Great ingenuity is displayed in making some other explanation—scientific, perhaps, but hard to comprehend. The one I submit is simple; any one can understand it: For some years past and at the present time the United States Government has been and is in receipt through tariff duties and excise dues of about $1,500,000 per day. This large revenue it disburses in payment of the interest and towards the principal of its debt, for pensions and general administration expense. Upon its debts and to whomsoever it desires it pays gold coin on the basis of 25 8-10 grains to the dollar. From whomsoever desires to pay money into the Treasury through the excise dues it will receive, as of equal value of gold coin, silver dollars containing 412½ grains each. Thus it practically buys that amount of coin silver, giving in consideration an exemption from the payment of 25 8-10 coined gold. If it would receive nickels or dimes in satisfaction of such dues in a similar way, they would become exchangeable for about a dollar in gold each, if it were certain the Government would continue thus to receive them with one hand while with the other it continued to pay, as now, in gold. The operation is in fact a virtual exchange to the extent the community now desires of gold coin and silver coins on the basis of their (theoretical) legal value, instead of their commercial or natural relative value. The difference some one now does or will hereafter pay.

"Cannot the Government continue this forever and thus forever preserve a higher value to the silver coin than its equivalent in silver bullion?" "No. Because with the continued coinage of silver in the present ratio of the coinage of gold, about three to one, that is to say, $54,000,000 of silver against say $20,000,000 of gold per annum, the proportion of silver payments to the Government will steadily increase until the Treasury Department will be obliged to either pay in silver or buy gold in exchange for it. With free coinage of silver this result will be the sooner reached. Whenever the Government is thus compelled to suspend its present course in the respect just pointed out the real commercial relation between gold and silver will begin to appear. Then silver coin and silver bullion (coinage being free) of the same weight and fineness will be alike in value, the same as gold coin and gold bullion now are.

Could Not Keep It Up.

"The free coinage of silver would no doubt give to 412½ grains of silver bullion, nine-tenths fine, as much value (purchasing power) as would be contained in the coined dollar; and if the Government or some other power rich enough would forever give gold for silver in the ratio of one to sixteen then the old rate of sixteen to one could be maintained. But we have already perceived, if it be the truth, that our Government cannot do this. It may be added that, as water seeks its level, silver, so long as its artificial value is higher than its natural value, would flow from all parts of this country and from foreign countries into the United States Treasury, driving out its gold. The Government would have to bear the loss, but even if it had the financial ability to continue paying the difference it would be a foolish use to make of it, since all its power is derived from the people and is used at their cost.

"The fact is that the value of all things—that is, their exchangable quality for other things—is determined, and ought to be determined, by the free play of human action. Efforts made by powerful bodies—governments, corporations, syndicates, or trusts—to interfere with the free action of men in these regards is injurious to all. The statement is as true when applied to gold and silver coin as it is of other things. Neither gold nor silver has value different in kind or peculiarity from that derived from other things. They are good for use and ornament. They will exchange for other things; but the relation in which they will exchange for other things never continues for any long period the same. Nor is there anything in their nature by which (under any rule that can be stated) they should in law or morals continue to exchange for things in a fixed ratio to to each other of fifteen to one or sixteen to one, or any other ratio. In fact, except within nominal limits, they never have thus been practically related. In every country where the effort has been made to make a fixed ratio practically operative that effort has finally failed. One of the two metals has always been the real money of account—the real instrument of exchange in the great industrial movements; the other has operated in an auxilliary and subordinate capacity. Perceiving this to be the fact Great Britain in 1816 gave up the experiment, made gold the sole money of account, and coined silver for subordinate use of money. In our own country from 1792 to 1873 our mints were opened to the free coinage of silver and gold, part of the time in the ratio of fifteen to one and part of the time in the ratio of sixteen to one, but in the whole period of eighty years only $8,000,000 in silver were coined. The mints of Mexico and India are both open to gold, but silver is the only medium of exchange.

"If we wish to secure the free exchange of these metals in a fixed ratio it would be necessary to make an agreement with all commercial nations of the world. No doubt silver-producing countries would gladly agree."

Mr. Gage then briefly discussed paper money. He said it derived its power from relations and that it was a promise or warrant that entitled the holder to a certain amount of real money.

Mr. Gage was most heartily applauded. His address was followed by an informal discussion, in which Judge Henry Miller, William Shackeford, Merrit Starr, Miles Dawson, Sigmund Reisler, E. F. Sweet, and Maj. Willet took part. The debate was closed by Mr. Furbich and Mr. Gage.

CONNECTICUT'S MIGHTY HUNTER.

A 90-Year-Old Man Whom the Microbes Have Let Alone.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 15.—One of the most remarkable characters in the Naugatuck Valley is Erastus Baldwin of Harwinton, better known as 'Russ Baldwin. The house where he has lived for ninety years is somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, being half a mile from the flag station of Campville, on the Naugatuck railroad, in the midst of some of the wildest scenery in the valley. It is largely due to such surroundings that Uncle 'Russ has become one of the most famous hunters and fishermen in the State. He is growing feeble under his 90 years, his hearing is failing him, and his shaggy head and hair are white as the driven snow, but his eyesight is undimmed, his mind clear, and his voice strong.

"I began my sportsman's life at the age of 3," he said, "when I was living in Brantford, Conn., where I was born. My father was in the habit of ducking me to break me of the habit of going near the water, until one day, while I still wore dresses, I caught a two-pound eel and dragged it into the house. I have caught tons of the wrigglers since then—as many as three barrelfuls one night under the saw mill here. I can't begin to count the number of foxes, woodchucks, coons, and skunks that I have bagged in these old woods. Did I ever get scared? Well, once; just once. You see, when I was about 17 years of age, I ran up against a pesky panther while hunting one day on the west side of the Naugatuck River. What did I do? Why, I just climbed up the nearest tree and waited for the gentleman to pass. I'm rather ashamed of that, for I ought to have tanned his hide. This used to be a great country for otters. They would slide down the mountain side into the river, leaving a trail behind them. I followed one into the river one day, pulled him out from under a log by the tail, and smashed his head. Two others close by crawled away from me, but I wish I had the skins of all the foxes I have shot. They count up into the hundreds easy. One winter I brought in ninety-two, but I am not much good now. I would not risk my reputation now by shooting at a squirrel on that fence over there. Yes, I've heard them say how I have killed more game than any man in Connecticut. When I was 10 years old I used to drive a team to New Haven, and at 18 I could cut more wood than any man in this section. In all these years I laid up some property. I have got nine children between 47 and 70 years of age. My memory has never failed me. I'll tell what you have a mind to put up that you may read any chapter from the Bible and I will repeat it after you as soon as you have finished. I've been a tough customer, perhaps, but I have forgiven my enemies. What do I owe my long life to? Well, to begin with, I had a tough constitution, and I did not spend all my nights dancing or drinking, as they do nowadays. And I never touched tobacco. If I had I would have wanted to top off with whisky, and then I would have been under the turf a long time ago."

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

The Few Jokes That Passed Between the Two Old Army Friends.

It is said that one of the few jokes Grant, the silent man, ever perpetrated was in conversation with Sherman. The two Generals were in Grant's tent discussing details of a campaign when a third General, a Brigadier, entered. He was a gallant soldier but careless of his personal appearance and in no respect could be likened to a carpet knight. After he had transacted his business and left the headquarters tent Grant pulled meditatively at his cigar for fully five minutes. Then he said: "Sherman, I wonder who in —— that man gets to wear his shirts the first week?"

Although men of diametrically opposite characteristics, Sherman dashing and impetuous, and Grant as unemotional as a block of granite, the friendship of the two was closer than that of brothers. It lasted through good and evil reports, and was unblemished by any of the petty jealousies which in the Civil War as now in the regular service existed between officers. An incident showing how firm their feeling for each other was, and that differences of opinion could not affect, it occurred at Vicksburg. Grant after careful study of the situation decided to move to a point below the town. All his Generals made strenuous objection; Sherman expressed himself of the emphatic opinion that the movement would be fatal. Grant persisted in his intention, and when he started to carry it into effect Sherman drew up a protest, the contents of which he explained to Grant, and asked the latter if he had any objections to sending it to Halleck. "Certainly not," replied the man of few words.

After the memorable capitulation of the city, when Grant had been almost deified, he said to Sherman: "You remember that protest you wished to have sent to the War Department?" "Yes," returned Sherman. "Well, I put it in my pocket. I thought any time would do to forward it. I'll send it now, or you may have it, just as you wish."

Sherman took it very naturally. Grant never referred to the circumstance again, and it was given publicity by Sherman himself.

The White Terror of France.

In the eight days that form La Semaine Sanglante of May, 1871, it is estimated that no less than 35,000 Parisians were butchered in the streets on the road to Versailles. The Bonapartist Gen. Gallifet, with a cigar between his teeth and a cruel smile on his lips, would have laughed to scorn so slow and mild an instrument as the guillotine. In the Bastion 43 of the Paris fortifications he caused a deep trench to be dug, and, standing 300 prisoners in front, mowed them down with mitrailleuses or Gatling guns. These men and women had not had trial, had not been found guilty; Gen. Gallifet did not stop to inquire whether they were all dead, but the earth was thrown over them as they lay a writhing, bleeding, tangled mass of human flesh, at the bottom of the trench. I have seen two men who were thus executed and left for dead, but managed to crawl away before the time for burial arrived. One had seven and the other eleven bullets in his body; and yet both survived.—*Adolphe Smith.*

Liquors and Art in Texas.

The report giving the quantity of distilled liquors used in works of art, etc., in Texas shows that only 2,101 gallons of high wines were consumed, whereas of sour mash, old Bourborn, rye and such like, we devoted to art during the year 90,860 gallons and upward. The wide difference is readily accounted for when we remember that as a free drops of wine are needed to make the cheeks red and rosy, but that the young men use a whole gallon of low wines to paint the town red after the party breaks up and they come in from the suburbs.—*Dallas News.*

A Feature of South American Trade.

Pittsburg *Chronicle:* One great obstacle in the way of a larger commerce with the countries south of us has been the fact that merchants, planters, and others expect a credit for goods bought extending over two or three years. Such credits it is impossible for American merchants and manufacturers to give, and the hope has been that a powerful bank with large capital would bring about a revolution in this respect favorable to the expansion sought for.

And He Won't Have Long to Wait.

Kansas City *Journal:* The patriotic Chicagoan looks forward to the time when the New-Yorker shall be humbly thankful that he is only twenty-four hours distant from the greatest city on the Western Continent.

Protection Run Mad.

Boston *Herald:* Henceforward Koch's lymph will have to pay a customs duty of 25 per cent, the New York Custom-House authorities having definitely class

CITY OFFICIALS SCORED.

A CORONER'S JURY TAKES THE ADMINISTRATION TO TASK.

The Smoke Inspector Charged with Neglect of Duty—Cigars to Go Up 10 Per Cent—A Tank Accident at Shufeldt's—Work Resumed by the Illinois Steel Company—Doc Haggerty's Slayer Will Not Hang—Other Local News.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the killing of Ruar Alma and Andrew Rosenbaur yesterday afternoon decided that the deceased engineer was grossly negligent in running his train at such a high rate of speed in yard limits on a foggy day as he did the morning of the collision; also:

We, the jury, cannot condemn too severely the failure on the part of the Smoke Department of the City of Chicago for not compelling the railroads to comply with the city ordinance requiring the use of smoke consumers.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad escaped without censure. The fireman who was running with the deceased engineer and all the employés of the Chicago and Erie road claim that their train was not running over from ten to twelve miles an hour. All the witnesses of the opposing road testified that the train was running from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. The Chicago and Erie road officials contended that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois men in front of the approaching train were not in a position to judge as to the speed the train was coming, and put in evidence a certified copy of the ordinance allowing trains to run twenty miles an hour at Thirty-first street.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois road produced witnesses who testified that the day of the accident was not foggy, and tried to show that the tracks were not obscured by smoke. The other road had numerous witnesses to say that the day was very foggy and the smoke was so thick that one could scarcely see ten yards ahead. It was upon this latter testimony that the City of Chicago was censured for being derelict in its duty.

CIGARS GO UP TEN PER CENT.

An Advance Decided Upon by the Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association.

The Cigar Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association held an important meeting last evening at Orpheus Hall, No. 49 La Salle street. President J. M. Wenke called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock. The inclemency of the weather prevented a full attendance, but the quorum present devoted itself earnestly to the main question—a 10 per cent advance in prices on all manufactured cigars.

A resolution embodying the proposed advance and the reasons thereof was introduced at the previous meeting, and was signed by 193 cigar manufacturers of Chicago. At the meeting last evening fifty-three additional names were signed to the agreement for a 10 per cent advance in prices. As stated in the addresses the cause of the advance in prices is the increased price of Sumatra tobacco due to the McKinley bill.

Among the principal manufacturers agreeing to the advance of 10 per cent are the following:

A. Wolf,	C. W. Rowan,	B. Oppenheimer,
P. Bichl,	G. Wagenfuhr,	John Lussen,
H. Moeller,	A. Aberhams,	C. O. Forsberg,
J. C. Nott,	D. Schull,	A. Denser,
H. Behrendt,	N. Hand,	C. J. Gaertner,
L. Mueller,	J. F. Maloney,	G. Marks,
N. Schadeck,	K. Knaft,	P. R. O'Brien,
J. M. Wenke,	H. Bann,	H. A. Isaacs,
J. A. Bruer,	C. W. Rowan,	C. Franks,
Rothschild & Bending.		

Martin Jonas spoke at length on the necessity of the increase. He argued that the McKinley bill had so increased the price of the raw material that tobacco manufacturers had been forced to turn out cigars on a losing margin. While a Republican in politics he argued that his business was paramount and made a strong appeal to his fellow-members to sign the petition. The petition was signed by all present.

Measures were taken to protect the members of the association from insolvent creditors and a system was inaugurated for keeping a "black list."

After the appointment of Mr. Vega to solicit membership from the Spanish cigar manufacturers the meeting adjourned, to meet again April 9 in Orpheus Hall. The Cigarmakers' Association represents an annual output of 200,000,000 cigars.

DEATH AT SHUFELDT'S DISTILLERY.

Fred Rauke Dies While Trying to Save a Fellow-Workman.

Fred Rauke lost his own life while trying to save that of a fellow-workman in Shufeldt's distillery who had been overcome by carbonic acid gas escaping from one of the immense vats in the establishment.

Rauke, who was 40 years old, and Paul Krenisch, a much younger man, began cleaning the vat about 6:30 last evening. There was a small quantity of mash in the vat when Krenisch descended into it. Rauke, from his position at the top of the tub, saw the young man fall unconscious on the floor of the big cistern. He hastened down the ladder to the rescue, but when he reached the bottom became unconscious himself. Several workmen discovered the condition of the men and attempted a rescue. W. C. Lyons made the descent with a rope around his body, but was pulled out in a semi-conscious condition.

The Fire Department was then called upon and the two victims were quickly hauled out of the vat. A desperate effort to revive them was made. Krenisch came to and was taken to his home, No. 146 West Blackhawk street. Rauke could not be revived and in a short time was dead. He lived with his family at No. 52 Larrabee street.

Superintendent Lynch could not account for the presence of the gas except that the pipes were out of order. No such accident had ever happened before.

WORK HAS BEEN RESUMED.

The Illinois Steel Company Begins Operations After a Period of Idleness.

As was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday the Illinois Steel company resumed operations at the works at South Chicago yesterday. This action was probably decided upon at the meeting of the directory a week ago, and coming with the announcement that the capital stock is to be increased from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 indicates prosperity. The South Chicago mills have been shut down since Dec. 1, and the resumption of work gives employment to about 3,000 men. Work was stopped on account of a decrease in orders and to make some repairs in the plant. Manager Long said yesterday that the works would be run as long as the business warranted their operation.

The scale of wages will be governed entirely by the fluctuation in the price of steel rails. When the price goes up the wages of the men will be increased and when the price goes down the wages will be reduced accordingly. Manager Walker has been working assiduously for several months to have this scale adopted by the labor union and only succeeded yesterday after several lengthy discussions. The men are apparently satisfied with the new arrangement and no further trouble is anticipated.

CONNORTON WILL NOT HANG.

The Shooting of "Doc" Haggerty Declared Justifiable Homicide.

James W. Connorton, "Bad Jimmy," has escaped the fate which his father met—hanging. He was acquitted yesterday by a jury in Judge Shepard's court of the murder of "Doc" Haggerty. He received the verdict coolly, and left with his friends as soon as discharged. The verdict was not a surprise.

"Bad Jimmy" shot Haggerty in Lansing & McGarigle's Clark street restaurant and saloon Sept. 20, 1890. He was badly wounded himself, but recovered, while Haggerty died. The latter had made threats against Connorton.

The case was presented to the jury in the light of a justifiable homicide committed in self-defense. The jury could hardly take any other view of it in consideration of the law and the evidence.

Both men were born and reared in Chicago, Haggerty on the West Side and Connorton on the North Side. Both had borne bad reputations, but Haggerty had many friends, and, while known as a determined, implacable enemy, was not quarrelsome in disposition. Connorton has frequently been in trouble and has the reputation of being a ready man with the knife and revolver.

His father was a drayman in the times when draymen were better known in Chicago than many prominent business-men are now. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement he struck out for the scene of the new discovery, opened a groggery, was warned to leave, refused to do so, and was strung up by the vigilantes.

Judge Tuthill will leave for St. Louis tonight to attend the funeral of Gen. Sherman. In consequence of his absence the trial of George Hathaway for the alleged murder of ex-Ald. William P. Whelan has been postponed to Monday morning.

HOW $5 CAUSED A DAMAGE SUIT.

History of the $20,000 Action to Which Ex-Policeman Hunt Is Defendant.

George W. Hunt, Chicago's oldest policeman, now on the list of pensioners, has been made defendant in the Superior Court in a suit for $20,000 for slander brought by Mrs. Cora E. Rando of Downer's Grove, Ill.

Mr. Hunt is perhaps one of the best known of the oldest pioneers of early Chicago. He came here in the '30s and was employed as a policeman soon after. He was engaged in many a battle the police had with the inhabitants of the "Patch," but his most memorable engagement was when he lost an arm in the "lager beer" riot. Mr. Hunt was fighting the rioters when one of them shot him in the arm, which afterward had to be amputated at the shoulder. After this Mr. Hunt did special duty and was for years employed as messenger in the Controller's office.

It was while Mr. Hunt was employed in the Controller's office that he became acquainted with Mrs. Rando, who was a friend of Mr. Hunt's housekeeper. Mrs. Rando frequently visited Mr. Hunt at the Controller's office, and one day she borrowed $5 from him. This $5 caused all the trouble. Mrs. Rando didn't have the cash to repay the debt. A long time after Mrs. Rando's husband got wind of the $5 loan and a story that went with it, and he paid a visit to Mr. Hunt at his home, No. 3537 Michigan avenue, and there was a stormy scene, in which Mr. Rando was ordered from the house by the indignant veteran, whose wrath was excited by his baseless suspicions. The suit followed. Mr. Hunt says that the claim that he had slandered Mrs. Rando was absurd.

ST. JAMES' DAMAGED BY FIRE.

It Requires a Second Alarm to the Department to Save the Building.

St. James' Catholic Church, at Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, was damaged to the amount of $4,000 by fire last night. Officer Burke saw flames bursting from rear windows at 11 o'clock and turned in an alarm. When Marshal Conway reached the scene the fire was pouring through the roof and the great edifice was so densely filled with smoke that firemen dragged the hose in on their hands and knees.

A second alarm was turned in. It required a stubborn fight to save the building. On the outside the driving storm of sleet and rain and within the blinding smoke were encountered. The blaze was kept from the church proper. The altar boys' sacristy was destroyed. The new suits of the altar boys, valued at $500, and the sanctuary carpet were ruined. The church paintings and frescoings were damaged by smoke. The loss is covered by insurance.

IT APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC.

A Letter from the President of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

A new feature developed yesterday in the running controversy between the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and the United Carpenters' Council on the question of wages. The Boss Carpenters' and Builders' Association, formed during last year's strike to give employment to union carpenters at union wages, issued, through its President, W. H. Weeks, a public letter stating that it had appointed an Arbitration Committee at its meeting Jan. 29 to arrange a scale of prices with the United Carpenters' Council and had communicated this action to that body, but that it had been ignored. The Carpenters' Council being asked as to this, said:

"Yes, that association had an agreement with us. It broke it, without cause, last July, and we have had nothing to do with it since, and do not intend to. If it wants to do business with us it must first do justice. Let it observe the agreement it made with us."

The employing and employed plasterers differ. The workmen announced that after April 1 they would not work unless their wages were advanced from $3.50 to $4 a day of eight hours. The bosses replied yesterday, refusing to grant the demand. Their refusal will be considered at a meeting of the men Saturday night.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Conference.

The second day's session of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Conference, which is being held at May and Huron streets, was opened yesterday with prayer by the Rev. C. A. Hutterans. After a short discussion of city missions a Mission Committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. M. C. Rausson, G. Lundahl, C. Granath, C. J. Holmes, C. P. Holmberg, and O. Person, and all matters pertaining to missions were referred to it. A report of the Orphans' Home at Andover, Ill., was made, showing receipts from Sunday-school contributions of $5,628 and expenses of $5,547. C. O. Olander and H. Olson were elected members of the Board of Trustees. It was decided to build a new orphans' home on a tract of ground donated the church at Joliet providing $8,000 could be secured in that city.

Acquitted of Embezzlement.

Melville T. Roberts, President of the defunct Thirty-first Street Bank, was discharged yesterday afternoon by Justice Prindiville on a charge of embezzlement. The charge was preferred by George Allan, an Englewood contractor, who became impatient waiting for the balance due him when the bank suspended June 27, 1890.

Allan testified that Roberts received $5,000 in deposits within thirty days of the bank's suspension, and as he was aware that the bank was insolvent he was guilty of embezzlement.

Mr. Roberts testified that the bank was then and is now solvent, and in time will pay dollar for dollar.

The Union Depot Case.

Testimony was taken yesterday before I. K. Boyesen, Master in Chancery, in the case of the Pennsylvania railroad against Mayor Cregier. This is the case in which the railroad company is asking for an injunction against Mayor Cregier and Superintendent Marsh, restraining them from allowing expressmen and hotel runners to stand in front of the main entrance of the Union Depot, to the annoyance and discomfort of the 25,000 persons who arrive and depart from there each day. Master Boyesen will take testimony and report to Judge Tuley. The taking of testimony will probably be continued several days.

Post-Office Inspectors Meet.

Capt. Stuart and his force of Post-Office inspectors held their annual meeting at the Captain's office yesterday. The work of the last year was talked over, and plans for the future laid. Among other things it was decided to adopt the plan of sending daily reports to the office. By a thorough interchange of ideas at the annual meeting a greater uniformity in methods of work is acquired.

Lecture on "Views in Ireland."

A large audience last evening attended the eighth number in the members' entertainment course of the Madison Street Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. James A. Green gave an illustrated lecture upon "Views Afoot in Ireland." He related many of his personal experiences in a pedestrian trip through some of the most famous parts of Ireland. The lecture was preceded by a short musical program rendered by Lyon's Orchestra.

Mining Stock Exchange Indorsed.

The committee appointed at the primary meeting of the Mining Stock Exchange Wednesday to examine the charter, constitution, and by-laws of the exchange met yesterday and made an extended examination. As a result J. T. Hanna was instructed to draft resolutions to be presented at tomorrow's meeting, indorsing fully the work of the incorporators and recommending it to the public. At the meeting tomorrow it is expected that the first 100 seats in the exchange will be disposed of readily at $100 each. The price of individual memberships thereafter will be fixed by a vote of the exchange.

The Accident Caused Her Death.

Phœbe Price, the young girl who fell down the elevator shaft at the Chamber of Commerce building Wednesday, died early yesterday morning at the County Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, but the testimony developed nothing new relative to the accident beyond that printed in THE TRIBUNE Thursday. The jury held that James R. Black, who ran the elevator, was not guilty of criminal carelessness, but had not exercised due discretion. He was released from custody. Miss Price's funeral will be held at her home, Prairie avenue and Cedar street, today, and interment will be made in Forest Home Cemetery.

Both Discharged.

The Annie Boos abduction case came to an end yesterday in Justice C. J. White's court. Roger Pearson and Edward Van Blarac, the two young clerks arrested for abducting her, were discharged from custody when it became apparent to the court that the girl had voluntarily accompanied them. John Crowley, proprietor of the Albion House, was held to the grand jury for keeping a disorderly house.

How Spelman's Case Will Be Disposed Of.

Disposition of young Spelman of Peoria will be made by the local civic authorities. It is a Governmental rule not to interfere in cases where a criminal is wanted for infractions of both State and Government laws and when the capture is made by the State. Spelman is wanted in Peoria for several burglaries. When he has served his term for those offenses or at the expiration of possible confinement in an insane asylum the Government will prosecute its case against him.

Barbed-Wire Men Cannot Agree.

The barbed-wire men packed their grips and left town yesterday thoroughly disgusted. "The prospects of the Columbia Patent company do not look bright at present," said Mr. Ellwood. "To tell the truth, I am afraid the pending negotiations will fall through. An obstacle has arisen at every turn, and to all intents and purposes we are as far away from the desired end as ever."

An Anarchist from the East.

Victor Yarros, the Boston Anarchist, editor of *Liberty*, the Anarchistic organ, lectured last evening to a private audience at the residence of Mrs. Holt, No. 5316 Lexington avenue. He defined anarchy as political perfection; declared that government had no right to use force; that there should be no such thing as an action made illegal by legislative enactment, and that when pure anarchy is reached none but natural rights will be observed and but natural wrong redressed.

Single-Tax Club.

In spite of the disagreeable weather there was a good attendance at the Single-Tax Club meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. It had been intended to hold memorial services for Miss Kate Kennedy of California, who died last fall and left her entire property to be expended in advancing single-tax ideas, but as Miss Leonore Beck, who had been selected to deliver the principal address, was absent, the services were postponed until next week. Speeches were made by H. E. Bartholomew, J. Z. White, Marshall Beck, and others.

Held on Two Charges.

James Craig and William Frazin, the robbers who entered Hussander's jewelry store Monday evening and shot at the proprietor, were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000 each by Justice Kersten yesterday on charges of assault with intent to kill Mr. Hussander and attempt to rob.

Engineer Dolan's Unfortunate Jump.

P. J. Dolan, an engineer from Rockford, Ill., jumped off a grip-car at Indiana and Wells streets yesterday afternoon and alighted on his head, receiving a severe scalp wound. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and the physicians think he has concussion of the brain. He was visiting friends at No. 294 Rush street.

The Syrian War.

The two rival tribes of Syrians, one of which lives at No. 126 Pacific avenue and the other at No. 378 Clark street, came together again at the former place last evening and a scrimmage ensued in which several were injured. Fassooh Sabbac, a young woman, and Elias Heed, a man, were sent to the County Hospital and a dozen others placed under arrest.

He Is Wanted in St. Louis.

Abe Fabisch, alias Frank, wanted in St. Louis for the larceny of diamonds and jewelry to the amount of $1,000, is now locked up at the Desplaines Street Police Station. He is said to have robbed his employers, Michaels & Co., No. 904 Franklin avenue, St. Louis.

Items.

Fred Miller, aged 59 years, was found dead in bed in a cheap lodging-house at No. 26 West Madison street yesterday morning. He was a single man, a decrepit tramp, and a hard drinker.

At the meeting of Gen. John A. Logan Post, No. 540, Grand Army of the Republic, in Evanston last evening Capt. Richard Robbins, U. S. A., read a paper entitled "Glen Dale and Bull Run No. 2."

The regular monthly meeting of the Conference Club was held at the Avenue House in Evanston last evening. The banquet was attended by forty. "How the other half live" was discussed.

An overheated stove in Michael McLogan's grocery store and dwelling at Central Park and Palisade avenues caused a fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The Fire Department extinguished the blaze at a loss of about $2,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 28° above zero; 9 a. m., 29°; 10 a. m., 30°; 11 a. m., 32°; 12 m., 32°; 1 p. m., 33°; 3 p. m., 35°; 6 p. m., 35°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.82; 6 p. m., 29.61.

James Corlin was fined $50 and costs by Justice Becker yesterday and was sent to the bridewell in default of payment. The fellow for three months past had failed to do anything towards the support of his wife and child, but instead had brutally assaulted her and had compelled her to support him.

Deputy Coroners Monoghan and George were summoned to hold an inquest at Schaumberg Center yesterday morning. The request for their services was sent by John Frasse, the Town Supervisor. The nature of the case was not specified, and nothing was heard from the deputies yesterday.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN WISCONSIN.

Another Line Between Milwaukee and Lake Superior—Cream City News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Another railroad between Milwaukee and Lake Superior is in contemplation. Charles D. Smith, Anthony Longua, Menzo G. Smith, all of Fond du Lac, and Orin N. Carter of Chicago have prepared articles of association for the Bee Line and Superior railway, with $3,000,000 capital, for the construction of a railway from Milwaukee to Superior, 340 miles, through the Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Greenlake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Lincoln, Marathon, Chippewa, Price, Sawyer, Bayfield, Ashland, and Douglas. The papers were drawn by a legal firm of this city and have been forwarded to Madison to go on the official records. Some time ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature exempting the company from taxation for a term of years, provided it should build from Stevens Point to Superior within two years. The fact that this section of country is mentioned leads to a strong suspicion that the new line is an adjunct to the Wisconsin Central, which is the only company with a main line reaching Stevens Point at present. The Green Bay, Winona, and St. Paul merely touches there with a spur track. Another theory is that Dana C. Lamb's Midland railway is behind the deal, but the probabilities are that it is the Central.

Companies controlling twelve Menominee range iron mines have gone into the agreement to turn over their tonnage for a period of ten years to the new railroad it is proposed to build from some point on Green Bay to the Menominee range. Some of the interested parties have been in the city this week conferring with and Milwaukee promoters of the enterprise. In addition to the twelve mines that are already in the compact there are about as many more whose output it is desired to secure before going ahead with the construction of the road. It is intended to make it a strictly Menominee Range affair and not to extend to any of the other mining districts. As soon as the owners of the remaining twelve mines go into the agreement a meeting of all those interested is to be held in this city and the exact nature of the proposition that has been made for building the road will be made known.

S. Warren Chase, until recently an active member of the Board of Trade, but who of late has had a commission store at No. 136 West Water street, this afternoon made application in the Circuit Court to be declared an insolvent debtor. His liabilities he places at $18,674 and his assets at $13,097 together with a Board of Trade membership. His principal creditors are Wells Chase of Charleston, Mass., $5,800; N. P. Hulsh, $2,500; E. R. Paine, $1,807; the Merchants' Exchange Bank, $3,000; and several other banks for smaller amounts.

Arrangements have been made for a match game of whist between Chicago and Milwaukee, to be played in this city Saturday evening, Feb. 28. Chicago will bring here forty or forty-four players, selections from the Illinois, Hyde Park, Waupausch, and Englewood Clubs. This approaching match is regarded as a preliminary skirmish between Chicago and Milwaukee prior to the National Whist Congress which begins here April 14.

There are at present ninety cases of diphtheria in the city, but the Health Department is making every effort to prevent a further spread of the disease.

Mayor Somers today withdrew from the law firm of Somers, Somers & Dorr, and will hereafter devote his time to the duties of his office and his private interests.

Capt. Pabst, who recently secured a ninety-nine year lease of the Kirby House property, has decided to renovate the building and continue it as a hotel for the next few years at least.

Capt. McRae of the propeller F. & P. M. No. 1 was arrested today for contempt of court, he having failed to pay alimony to his wife.

Hundreds of old veterans of Gen. Sherman's command attended memorial services in honor of the dead General at the Soldiers' Home chapel this afternoon. The Rev. G. M. Williams, chaplain of the Loyal Legion, and the Rev. Wright, chaplain of the home, conducted the ceremonies. Saturday similar services will be held in Memorial Hall, at which prayer will be delivered by Father Putten, chaplain, and addresses made by Gen. H. C. Hobart and John L. Mitchell.

PAPER-TRADE MEN DINE.

BANQUET OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION AT THE WELLINGTON.

Ex-Judge Prendergast and M. E. Stone Respond to Toasts—Those Who Were Present—Knights of Pythias Lodges Celebrate the Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Founding of the Order—Mrs. J. E. Kimball Gives a Pleasant Reception—Other Social Affairs.

At the banquet of the Chicago Paper Trade Club last night at the Wellington Hotel there were flowers in abundance. The center of the dining table was made attractive with ferns and carnations. A great center piece of roses and hyacinths stood on the board. At this great table sat the toastmaster, M. J. Fitch, with Melville E. Stone on his right and ex-Judge Richard Prendergast on his left. A mandolin orchestra furnished music during the evening.

After the repast Mr. Fitch introduced the first speaker of the evening, ex-Judge Prendergast, who after "a few thrusts at his friend, Melville E. Stone," spoke on "Paper Good and Bad."

Melville E. Stone spoke of "Newspapers Read Abroad." In the course of his remarks he made an attack on what he called "blanket sheets" and said that the "English" of American newspapers would stand no comparison with that of those published in the "Tight Little Island." Mr. Stone declared that it would be much better for this country if there were less newspaper reading and more reading of reviews such as published abroad.

"I trust," he said in conclusion, "that some one will invent a convenient form of paper to read."

P. F. Pettibone of Chicago made a patriotic speech upon the subject that there are "Sermons in Stones," and he spared not Melville.

Wharton-James gave some views of the Paris Exposition with a stereopticon. Then the paper-trade men went home.

The guests were:

F. E. Worden, Appleton, Wis.	W. M. Gibert, Menasha, Wis.
Charles Bremaker, Louisville, Ky.	Thomas H. Lavery, Wilmington, Del.
C. L. Barton, Worcester, Mass.	G. E. Bardeen, Kalamazoo, Mich.
George A. Whiting, Menasha, Wis.	John T. Ustick,
A. T. Hodge,	James T. Mix,
P. F. Pettibone,	T. F. Rice,
Melville E. Stone,	J. W. Butler,
E. M. Adams,	Richard Prendergast,
H. B. Brooks,	C. M. Davis,
John C. Wright,	W. C. Browne.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF PYTHIANISM.

K. of P. Lodges Celebrate the Founding of the Order.

Feb. 19 has been established as the anniversary of the founding of the order of Knights of Pythias, and the day was observed yesterday in various ways all over the United States and Canada. Just twenty-seven years ago the first lodge was organized in Washington, D. C., from which, in a little over a quarter of a century, has grown a powerful society with over 300,000 members. The following official communication from Grand Chancellor Scheerer was promulgated to the lodges within this grand (Illinois) jurisdiction:

Brethren, the progress which the order has made in Illinois gives us special cause for congratulation and rejoicing. Since the last anniversary thirty-six new Castle Halls have been established and thousands have enlisted under the Pythian banner. Many towns and cities are seeking information as to the aims and objects of the order, and are desirous of connecting themselves with us. Let the good work go on. Let each and every one do all in his power to aid and assist in the extension of our borders.

We also have special cause for rejoicing from the fact that universal peace, prosperity, and harmony pervade the whole jurisdiction, while disputes, dissensions, and quarrels are banished from our midst.

Now, therefore, I, Charles Scheerer, Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction of Illinois, in accordance with said legislation and by virtue of the power and authority vested in me, do hereby call upon and request all subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction to assemble that day in their respective Castle Halls (or in such other appropriate place as each lodge may for itself select), and in a suitable and knightly manner celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Order of the World, and the twentieth anniversary of its introduction into this State.

I hereby grant a general dispensation to all lodges in this jurisdiction to publicly observe said anniversary in accordance with the laws and customs of the order, and in no manner contrary thereto.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the official seal of the Grand Lodge to be attached, the day and year first above written.
Truly and fraternally, CHARLES SCHEERER,
Grand Chancellor.
Attest:
HENRY P. CALDWELL,
Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

Extensive preparations had been made by the different lodges in the city, and though the unfavorable weather put a damper on the festivities, yet many braved the weather to participate in the celebration. At No. 83 Madison street, Madison Lodge, No. 134, gave an entertainment consisting of an address of welcome by Albert Richmond, C. C., vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and specialties. Dancing concluded the exercises, which were under the management of a committee consisting of C. H. Cushing, Col. T. E. Young, W. S. Bell, Albert Richmond, and C. W. Salisbury.

Fort Dearborn Division No. 1, Uniformed Rank K. of P., celebrated at Fraternity Hall, Monroe and Clark streets. The hall was filled and dancing was the order of the evening. The Reception Committee was A. Capels, M. A. McGuire, James Norris, J. G. O'Neill, Palmer Kilby, and J. F. Ryan. The Floor Committee was E. T. Gilbert, G. P. Anderson, George R. Baker, J. B. Heckman, E. H. Turner, S. Misener.

At Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, Franklin Lodge, No. 251, gave its first annual reception. Here also dancing was the feature of the evening, the Second Regiment Orchestra furnishing music. Half way through the program an intermission was had for supper. The Reception Committee was O. W. Smith, H. G. Loomis, J. B. Tabor, Thomas Hall, John Stewart, P. H. Johnson. The Floor Committee was Dr. John A. Benson, P. J. O'Brien, Henry F. Joslin, Max Robinson, John Allison, Fred Barringer.

Ellsworth Lodge No. 114, Spartacus, No. 240, and Charter Oak, No. 266, gave a ball and promenade concert in Arcade Hall, Sixty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue.

Tonight Peerless Lodge, No. 194, will observe the occasion with an entertainment at its Castle Hall, No. 83 Madison street.

MRS. J. E. KIMBALL'S RECEPTION.

She and Her Daughter Entertain—Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins Receive—Other Events.

Mrs. J. E. Kimball, No. 3522 Michigan avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock. The house was tastefully decorated with palms and bunches of cut flowers. On the mantels were clusters of tulips, hyacinths, and roses, pink and white being the prevailing colors. In the hall was a profusion of ferns and potted plants. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, the decorations being pink and green. Mrs. Kimball received in a costume of fawn-colored silk and brocade, trimmed with white lace, and her ornaments were diamonds. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Martie Kimball, in a white gown. She carried a bunch of pink flowers. About 150 guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilkins, No. 41 Aldine square, gave a reception yesterday afternoon and evening from 4 until 6 and from 8 until 11 o'clock. The rooms were prettily adorned with flowers and a number of guests were present.

The marriage of Miss Ola Louise Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, and Dr. Milton B. Blouke was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. The edifice was well filled with guests and the altar was decorated with bunches of white flowers. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 981 West Jackson street. Supper was served during the evening and about 100 guests were present. Dr. and Mrs. Blouke left on a brief wedding tour and will be at home Thursdays, March 5 and 12, at No. 193 Campbell avenue.

At the open meeting of the Chicago Kindergarten Club Saturday, Feb. 21, Prof. Bastin will lecture on botany at 10 a. m. Mrs. Henrotin will read a paper on "Rousseau as an Educator" at 11 a. m.

Switchmen Give a Ball.

Although the weather was the reverse of pleasant the sixth annual ball of Chicago Lodge No. 1, Switchmen's Association, drew a crowd last night. The Second Regiment Armory was comfortably filled before 9:30 o'clock, and numbers arrived later. The affair was in every point a success. The committees were:

Arrangements—		
G. Law,	G. Kough,	P. W. Hennessy.
Reception—		
H. S. Johnson,	J. A. Hall,	J. T. Kinney Sr.,
J. Downey,	J. Butler,	A. J. McDonough,
J. Gannon,	G. Hoblick,	W. McNulty,
G. S. Mann,	T. Murphy,	W. H. O'Brien,
J. C. Campbell,		
Floor—		
G. Kough,	W. A. Simerott,	J. Vance,
W. O. Dougherty,	P. Caulfield,	A. P. Most,
J. P. Quinlan,	C. Campbell,	R. McGee,
J. E. Collins,	W. Bushnell,	J. C. Gleason,
G. Wishmire,	A. Auten,	E. Goodwin.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

D. M. BROTHERS of Chicago asks THE TRIBUNE if there is a political organization in the city known as the Progressive Club. Who can tell him?

A. W. S., City: Boxes at theaters are supposed to come high unless you are in with the manager. Even in a case of that sort they sometimes come high.

MR. M. ROSENFIELD, Rock Island, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE cannot comply with your request to print a sketch of Howells and his works. Better buy of the bookseller.

W. G. GARRIGHT, Attala, Ga.: Is it possible that there is a section of this country that has not been informed that Chicago is the second city in population in the United States?

LAKE SHORE, City: The quotation to which you refer is:

> The swan on still St. Mary's Lake
> Floats double, swan and shadow.

F. M. B., City: If the style of the firm is Mrs. White & Co. there would be no impropriety in addressing a letter to the firm name, provided, of course, your business was with the firm.

A. S. D., Dixon, Ill.: Russell Sage is said to be the largest individual money lender in New York, but when he has loaned $500,000 he stops business for that day. That is his limit per diem on loans.

J. P. NASON asks where he can find the poem in which the following stanza occurs:

> Alas, how easily things go wrong;
> A word too much, or a kiss too long,
> And there falls a mist or a blinding rain,
> And things are never the same again.

G. W. BARR, Bridgeport, Ill.: It requires a majority of the joint session present to elect a United States Senator. The candidate who gets 103 votes in the Legislature in session at Springfield will be elected. As it now stands the Democrats need two votes, the Republicans three. The F. M. B. A. need 100.

WEST, W. Mc. L., Madison, Wis.: You doubtless have in mind the words of De Tocqueville, who gave it as his opinion, in his work, "De la Démocratie en Amérique," that if the free institutions of the United States should ever be overthrown, such overthrow would be caused by the tyranny of a majority displayed in such a manner as to drive a minority to desperation.

READER, City: There is no inducement to export our gold certificates, because they are not legal tender in foreign countries and would have to be sent back here for redemption. Credits are more easily transferred from country to country by bank draft than in any other way, and when the accounts become considerably unequal the gold is shipped either in the shape of coin or bullion to restore the balance.

STUDENT, Beloit, Wis.: As a rule the poet writes his best before 30. Browning published "Paracelsus" when he was 23. Swinburne wrote "Atalanta" when he was 28. Tennyson began in his youth, and our own Dr. Holmes was a scribbler when he was a boy, although he did not win fame until after he had passed middle age. It was the opinion of Emerson, Carlyle, and Goethe that no man ever writes anything worth reading before he is 30.

P. D. B., City: Louis Philippe was the last King of France. He was in exile for twenty years in America and Europe. After the fall of Bonaparte Louis returned to Paris and was welcomed back warmly. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was recalled to the throne, not as King of France, but as King of the French. He was nicknamed the "Citizen King." He soon lost his popularity, and there was another revolution in 1848. The King fled to England, and died there at the age of 77. France was immediately declared a Republic, and has never since had a King. Louis Napoleon was afterward Emperor from 1852 to 1870.

Premium on Old Coin.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please tell me what the premium is on half-dollars of 1828 and 1831, also on dime of 1851? JENNIE MILLER.

Mr. Ferd Peck's Biography.

CRAWFORD, Ill., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please give me a sketch of the life of Ferdinand Peck in the query column of your paper? A SUBSCRIBER.

[Ferd W. Peck was born in 1841 in Chicago, his father's residence occupying the site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He was one of the first graduates of the Chicago High-School, and after completing his public-school course studied law, and before attaining his majority received his degree from the College of Law. He never practiced, however, but utilized his legal talent in the management of his estate. His latest success is the Chicago Auditorium, which is practically one of his creations. He has always been foremost in musical and literary enterprises.]

The Silver and the Standard Dollar.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Explain the difference between standard and pure silver. Some of your readers have been under the impression the recent Senate bill providing for a coin of 412½ grains would put in circulation a dollar worth in value as much more than our present dollar as the difference in weight between 371¼ and 412½ grains. R. H. NICHOLS.

[The silver dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver and 41¼ grains of alloy, making a total weight of 412½ grains. The standard dollar is rated as worth no more for bullion purposes than the pure metal it contains, and the same rule applies to all coinage. It is only the pure metal in a current coin that is considered in determining its value as compared with the commercial standard.]

Only a Dream.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If all the nations of the earth or a commercial union of the leading ones would demonetize gold and silver and adopt an international paper currency limited to a certain safe percentage of their taxable wealth, to be ascertained by an international committee or board of appraisers, what would be the result? W.

[The correspondent might as well ask the old question about the result of an irresistible moving body colliding with one that is absolutely immovable. Or he might inquire if it would be possible for human beings to continue to live and do business if the earth were made to circle round the sun at only one-third of its present distance. Bellamy has dreamed of some such condition as that suggested by the correspondent, and different sorts of Utopias have been imagined by others from More down. But none of these day dreams have been realized, and probably never will be on this side of the millennium.]

The Wife of Benedict Arnold.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At a social gathering the other evening the remark was made that the wife of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, never lived with him after his disgrace. The remark caused some discussion. What are the facts? MRS. T. W. M.

[The morning on which Washington was to breakfast with Arnold he (Arnold) received the information of the arrest of Maj. André. He called his wife into an adjoining room and told her that he was a ruined man. She fell to the floor. Arnold called a servant to attend her and left, not knowing what her fate might be. He escaped and was soon in the British lines. Once secure he had the impertinence to address a letter to Washington asking him to see that Mrs. Arnold be given protection from any insult which his treachery might call down. Mrs. Arnold was in a state of frenzy. Washington called upon her, but her condition was such that he was unable to be of any comfort. On her recovery she was sent to her father in Philadelphia. There she remained until the feeling against Arnold became so strong that she withdrew from the country and went to him. She begged to return. She felt the disgrace. She promised never to see her husband again and not to correspond with him. Her supplications were denied. She went to England. To the credit of the British she was treated with every consideration. Extra pains were taken to make her feel that she was at home. But she could not forget the treachery of her husband, especially when she saw him insulted every day by the people with whom he came in contact. Historians seem agreed that Mrs. Arnold had no part in the treason which made her husband hated the world over.]

Some Famous Irish Bulls.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—What are some of the most famous Irish bulls? E. W. K.

[It is hard to tell; there are so many of them. One of the best was that of an Irish officer who wrote a postscript as follows: "P. S.—If you do not receive this of course it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you will write and let me know." Bulls are not necessarily confined to the Irish. The Board of Councilmen in Canton, Miss., passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, By this Council, that we build a new jail. Resolved, That the new jail be built out of the material of the old jail. Resolved, That the old jail be used until the new jail is finished." Dr. Warren, one of the leading novelists of England in his day, wrote this in "Ten Thousand a Year": "The astonished Yahoo, smoking as well as he could, a cigar with which he had filled all his pockets." An Irish bank bill passed by Parliament in 1808 provided that "the profits shall be equally divided and the residue go to the Governor." Dr. Johnson in his dictionary perpetuates this, and in apparent good faith: "Garret—A room on the highest floor in the house. Cock-loft, the room over the garret." Sir Walter Scott in one of his novels makes a character behold a sunset over the waters of a seaport on the eastern coast of Scotland. You have probably heard of the provincial theater manager who, finding but three persons in attendance, made the following address: "Ladies and Gentlemen: As there is nobody here I will dismiss you all. The performance of this night will not be performed; but it will be repeated tomorrow evening." Wells-Fargo concluded one of the regulations of that company with these words: "Not responsible for any loss or damage by fire, the acts of God or of Indians or any other public enemies of the Government." An ecclesiastical writer explained how an eminent person "abandoned the errors of the Church of Rome and adopted those of the Church of England." But the correspondent must excuse THE TRIBUNE from giving any more.]

Funeral of Gen. Sherman, St. Louis.

The committee representing the Army of the Tennessee and companions of the Loyal Legion have selected the Wabash road as their route to St. Louis to attend the funeral of Gen. Sherman. They have provided for a special train, which will leave Chicago from Dearborn Station at 10 p. m. Friday night and arrive at St. Louis at 7 a. m. Saturday. Returning, leave St. Louis at midnight Saturday and arrive at Chicago 9 a. m. Sunday. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply to Gen. J. H. Stibbs, Room 88, Post-Office Building.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, rain or snow, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, rain or snow Friday, warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin, rain or snow, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

For Iowa and Minnesota, snow, southerly winds, becoming variable, colder Saturday.

For Kansas, rain or snow, southerly shifting to westerly winds, colder Saturday.

For Colorado, local snows, colder, northwesterly winds.

For North and South Dakota, snow, winds shifting to colder, northwesterly, fair Saturday.

For Missouri, rain or snow, warmer, southerly winds.

For Nebraska, snow, variable winds, shifting to northerly, colder, fair Saturday.

Storm signals are displayed at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 19—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain or snow, with little change in temperature, easterly winds, occasionally high.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.82	42	44	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.82	30	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.54	26	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	32	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	42	44	E.	Cl'udy	.16
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	56	78	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.54	24	24	N. W.	Cl'udy	.34
Chicago	30.14	30	32	E.	Hail	.04
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	36	36	E.	Rain	.26
Cleveland, O.	30.28	36	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mon.	29.70	12	20	S.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	32	36	E.	Snow	.14
Denver, Colo.	29.58	24	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	.18
Des Moines, Ia.	29.80	30	30	E.	Rain	.50
Detroit, Mich.	30.30	28	30	E.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.70	32	32	S. E.	Rain	.02
Dubuque, Ia.	29.96	26	28	E.	Snow	.22
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	30	30	S.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.78	58	64	N. W.	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	30.30	30	38	E.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.88	68	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.24	30	34	E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.24	28	28	E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.68	16	30	S. W.	Clear	....
Huron, S. D.	29.78	22	30	S. E.	Snow	.08
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.08	34	34	E.	Rain	.38
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.18	72	86	S.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	29.78	32	32	E.	Rain	.22
Keokuk, Ia.	29.86	32	32	E.	Cl'udy	.64
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.14	54	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
La Crosse, Wis.	30.02	26	28	N. E.	Snow	.10
Manistee, Mich.	30.26	28	32	E.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	26	30	S.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	30	32	E.	Snow	.06
Minnedosa	29.92	18	22	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	30.56	8	16	S. W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.96	30	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.02	50	52	E.	Cl'udy	.26
New Orleans, La.	30.04	70	80	S. E.	Clear	....
New York City	30.54	34	38	N. E.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.44	38	44	N. E.	Rain	.02
Omaha, Neb.	29.74	30	30	E.	Rain	.18
Oswego, N. Y.	30.50	22	26	N.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.10	68	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.54	36	40	E.	Cl'udy	.08
Port Huron, Mich.	30.36	28	32	E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.76	28	36	E.	Snow	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	30.48	26	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	34	36	S. E.	Rain	.54
St. Paul, Minn.	30.00	22	24	N. E.	Snow	.02
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.74	36	40	N. W.	Fair	....
Sandusky, O.	30.26	22	32	E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.78	24	26	E.	Rain	.46
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	32	32	S. E.	Rain	.70
Springfield, Mo.	29.80	42	42	S. E.	Cl'udy	.36
Toledo, O.	30.26	30	32	E.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.92	74	82	S.	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore.	29.64	36	..	S.	Fair	.08
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.90	46	..	W.	Cl'udy	....

*Morning reports.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

London—Sighted, City of Chicago, from New York.
Southampton—Arrived, Ems, from New York.
Hamburg—Arrived, Rugia, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Albert T. Schoelz, Emma V. Gregory	23—33
George R. Laurence, Alice E. Herendeen	24—30
Hiram L. Mananza, Carrie M. Blake	29—22
A. Max Cohen, Sarah Friedman	24—18
Robert W. Bailey, Linda Price Wright	28—21
S. Zrokovia, Josie Kuedihansova	22—22
Charles Burns, Dora Dietner	33—33
Victor Short, Elizabeth Lundry	48—32
John Havey, Oxford, Kas., Florence G. Webb	26—21
Cecil R. Rhodes, Florence Irene Stout	25—23
John P. Peterson, Christina Peterson	23—19
Clarence Hackard, Mattie E. Wilson	21—21
Andrew E. Thomas, Mary F. Martin	42—35
Henry Meyer, Sophie Volwer	22—24
Jacob Sigwart, Annie Coes	21—20
Julius Rossow, Lena Mead	25—22
Max Kleinert, Sophie M. C. Kruse	22—17
August Lau, Johanna Stolbaum	30—25
G. Hullgren, Burlington, Ill., M. Wallace, same	32—33
Michael Kelly, Kittie Kelly	23—21
C. Peterson, Manhattan, Ill., Emma Anderson	24—30
Samuel E. Goveia, Johanna McAbbie	30—30
C. Hugo Grund, Signa Brand	21—20
John Gruss, Josephine Dorn	30—26

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

ADAMS—Feb. 18, George W. Adams, brother of Benjamin, John Q., and the late G. P. Adams. Funeral from his late residence, 2716 Calumet-av., Saturday at 2 p. m.

ANDREWS—Funeral services of the late A. W. K. Andrews at 2 o'clock Friday, Feb. 20, 1891, from No. 2 College-place.

ALLEN—Feb. 18, at the residence of her son, Edwin Allen, 924 W. Van Buren-st., Sophia, relict of Thomas Allen, in her 85th year. Funeral Saturday at 1 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

BUTLER—Thursday at 12:30 a. m. of pneumonia, Thomas Andrew Butler, aged 16 years and 5 months, beloved son of John and Bridget Butler. Funeral from his parents' residence, 1718 State-st., Saturday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 a. m. to St. John's Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. & St. P. R. R. from Union Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts.

BROWNLEE—On the 18th inst., Maria, widow of the late William Brownlee, aged 73. Funeral Friday from 1014 West Adams-st. to Polk-st. depot, thence to St. Catharines, Ont.

BARTLETT—In Philadelphia, Feb. 14, of typhoid-pneumonia, Margaret L. Bartlett, aged 23 years, daughter of the late A. L. Bartlett, formerly of Chicago. Remains taken to Greeley, Colo., for burial.

CARROLL—Willie J. Carroll, son of James and Maggie Carroll, nee Tracy, aged 1 year and 22 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 923 W. 22d-st., at 10 a. m. Friday, Feb. 20, by carriages to Calvary.

DOWLING—Feb. 19, Mary, beloved daughter of Martin and Mary Dowling, aged 11 years and 3 months. Funeral from parents' residence, No. 152 N. May-st., Saturday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock, to St. Columbkill's Church, thence by car to Calvary Cemetery by C. & N. W. R. R.

HIGHT—Feb. 19, at the residence of George T. Burroughs, No. 646 Washington-blvd., Fred L. Hight of Glenwood, Ia. Funeral service at the house Saturday, the 21st inst at 11 o'clock a. m. Interment private.

KEENAN—Feb. 19, Edward Keenan, youngest son of Hugh and Maria Keenan, aged 21 years. Funeral Sunday Feb. 22, at 9:30 a. m. from residence, 82 West Van Buren-st., by carriages to Calvary.

LOGAN—Simeon F. Logan, at the residence of his son, 6533 Stewart-av., Feb. 18, in his 88th year. Funeral services Friday at 2 p. m.

McLAUCHLIN—At Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday, Feb. 18, Margaret Clark McLauchlin, beloved wife of James A. McLauchlin, aged 27 years. Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m., from 214 Cass-st., by carriages to Graceland.

McCULLOCH—Feb. 17, May, beloved daughter of William and Agnes McCulloch. Funeral from late residence, 185 Walnut-st., Friday at 10:30 a. m. to Rosehill Cemetery.

McMURRAY—Wednesday, Feb. 18, Ellie McMurray, aged 32 years. Will be buried Friday, Feb. 20, from her late residence, 1279 West Van Buren-st., at 10:30 a. m. to St. Patrick's Church, thence via Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to Calvary Cemetery.

MEEKER—Murray Clinton Meeker, only son of Clinton G. and Mabel B. Meeker, aged 4 weeks. Funeral Friday, 10:30 a. m., at 3308 Lake-av., Flat 14.

OTTOFY—Gloria Columbia, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ottofy, born July 4, 1889, died Feb. 18, 1891. Funeral services by the Rev. Florence Kollock, at 5924 Honore-st., Englewood, at 7 o'clock tonight. Incineration at St. Louis, Saturday at 11 a. m.

REUTER—Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1891, Mrs. Stacia Reuter, beloved wife of the late William Reuter, aged 56 years 5 months and 8 days. Funeral Friday, Feb. 20, from her late residence, 134 N. May-st., 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Wunder's Cemetery.

REUTER—The remains of the late William Reuter will be interred from the vault at Wunder's Cemetery Friday, Feb. 20.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING TONIGHT at Nelson's Hall, corner Thirty-seventh and Butterfield-sts., of people owning property along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, for the purpose of taking some action on the proposed plan to elevate the tracks of the Rock Island and Michigan Southern roads. A number of the Aldermen are expected to be present.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IN COMMEMORATION of the sixteenth anniversary of the Household of Ruth, No. 44, G. U. O. of O. F., will be given at Central Hall, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., Monday evening, Feb. 23.

TENTH WARD—ALL REPUBLICANS OF the ward are requested to attend a mass meeting at No. 723 Ogden-av. Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE BACHELORS' SOCIAL CLUB OF HUMboldt Park will give a masquerade at Zenleschek's Hall, North and California-avs., Saturday evening, Feb. 21.

SOCIALISTS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO join co-operative colony to locate in Honduras are requested to address C. E. RANDALL, 4 Board of Trade, Chicago.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OF THE NINTH Ward will meet in Sistick's Hall, Twelfth and Paulina-sts., this evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COSMOPOLITAN COUNCIL 411, N. U., WILL give a reception-entertainment at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., tomorrow night.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at Schubert's Hall, Loomis and Twelfth-sts.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof. DAVID HENDERSON........Manager.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE BOSTONIANS
In ROBIN HOOD.
SAT. NIGHT—ONE PERFORMANCE—"CARMEN."
SPECIAL.
Seats Now on Sale. NEXT WEEK—FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY. THE MERRY MONARCH

FRANZ RUMMEL'S Farewell Piano Recitals. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRANZ RUMMEL'S Two Farewell PIANO RECITALS IN CHICAGO, ILL., Will occur on WEDNESDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 21st } AFTERNOONS AT 3.
Reserved Seats on the main floor............ } 75c and $1
Balance of hall, 50 cents.
Seats at Central Music-Hall.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan."
EUGENE TOMPKINS' Grand Production of The
SOUDAN
As Played at the Boston Theater for 137 Consecutive Performances.
All the Original Company. All the Grand Scenery. Military Band, Drum and Fife Corps, Horses, etc.
500 PEOPLE TAKE PART IN THIS PRODUCTION. 500
MATINEE TOMORROW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN. ....Manager.
LAST Two Nights | MRS. LESLIE | Matinee Saturday.
CARTER
IN THE FOUR-ACT COMEDY,
The Ugly Duckling.
Sunday, Feb. 22—CLEVELAND'S CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS, with Billy Emerson, Luke Schoolcraft, Hughey Dougherty, Barney Fagan, and the Craggs.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
The Loudest Laugh of Your Life. PACKED TO THE DOORS WITH A LAUGHING THRONG. Russell's Comedians, FAY TEMPLETON, CHARLEY REED, —IN— MISS McGINTY. Laughing Matinee Tomorrow.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS..........Proprietors
LAST - 2 - NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
AGNES HUNTINGTON
And her Opera Comique Company in
PAUL JONES.
Next Sunday, for One Week—Evans & Hoey in A PARLOR MATCH. Seats now on sale.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Only Three More Times. GEORGE THATCHER'S MINSTRELS
Sunday Next, Matinee—JOSEPH MURPHY. Seats now ready.

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The Greatest Wonder of the Age.
In the Third Week of Its Exhibition.
The marvel of thousands of admiring visitors. The modest inventor overwhelmed with an avalanche of congratulations. Do not let pass the opportunity now afforded you to witness its demonstration by the inventor. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
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Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H.R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday And Saturday. This Week—GRAY & STEPHENS in the Beautiful Picturesque Drama, VESPER BELLS
Next Sunday—John A. Stevens in WIFE FOR WIFE.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
ARIZONA JOE, THE SHOOTING STAR,
In his great drama,
"BLACK HAWKS."
10c—Admission—10c.

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"TWO OLD CRONIES." Wills and Anderson's Great Company of musical farceurs. The strongest company in farce-comedy that has ever appeared in Chicago. The greatest hit of the season.
Next Sunday—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

THE ALHAMBRA. Telephone 8142.
H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager
Admission.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00
Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday.
TONIGHT AT 8.
DOWLING & HASSON, | NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Next Sunday Matinee—GRAY & STEPHENS.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
Tonight and all week—Magnificent and elaborate presentation of Augustin Daly's
UNDER THE GASLIGHT
Next Sunday—Louise Dempsey Burlesque Co.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side.
Snap of suspender-buttons heard.
Such roars of laughter.
OUT OF SIGHT.
Sunday Matinee—Greatest production ever known of Daly's "Under the Gaslight."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Clark-st. Dime Museum.
Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 16.
GYPSY CAMP — FREE FORTUNE TELLERS.
Theater No. 1—Edwards' Comedy Co.
Theater No. 2—Wesson & Walters' Vaudevilles.
Theater No. 3—Lew Hawkins' Star Troupe.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
NELSON'S GREAT WORLD CO.
The Premier Acrobats.
7—NELSON FAMILY—7
And 20 other first-class Specialty Artists.
Next Week—FRANK I. FRAYNE CO.

EDEN MUSEE—Daily Matinee and Evening.
GREAT SUCCESS. Unequaled Program—Paris Exposition Illustrated — Addie Smith, Scotch Dancer—Silbons, Trapeze Artists—Knoll & McNeill, Cornet Soloists—Rawson & June, Dumbbells and Indian Clubs. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE,
Between State and Dearborn-sts.
Hannah & Hogg, Props. G. L. Hogg, Manager.
One Solid Week, Commencing Monday Matinee, Feb. 16, PARSON DAVIES' VAUDEVILLE CO. Introducing PROF. JOHN DONALDSON and JAMES CORBETT, the Coming Champion. Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Prices from 25c to $1.50.
Next Week's Attraction—Rose Hill Folly Co.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TONIGHT—JOHN A. STEVENS'
—WIFE FOR WIFE—
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
Next Week—Hands Across the Sea.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 99¼, which is equal to 76.67 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

As there are about 6,000,000,000 ounces of silver in the world the United States would have a herculean job on hand if it should undertake to add to the whole of it one-third of its present value. In order to bring that mass of silver up to a buying value of $7,758,000,000 it would be necessary to lift it through a distance which may be represented by $1,940,000,000, which is just about the sum total of all the loans and discounts of the 3,540 National banks last October. This would not be possible, and certainly it is not desirable to essay such a task with the result of conferring upon the people of other countries most of the advantage to be gained from that increase in value, in case it could be accomplished.

A correspondent forwards us a copy of a paper containing advertisements of the foreclosure of twenty-one mortgages in Edmunds County, South Dakota. The lands described are situated in the droughty region between the Jim River and the Missouri, and the failure of the occupants to pay is more due to lack of needed moisture than to the "hard times and stringent legislation" quoted by the correspondent. It would be well for the creditors in such cases to be merciful, but they are not to be blamed for wanting to get back the money they have lent to the persons occupying the farms now advertised. The farmer who has to pay up or lose the security is not treated any more hardly than is the merchant in the city who loses by bad debts or poor judgment.

There were only short sessions on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges yesterday on account of Gen. Sherman's funeral. Trading was dull and prices heavy. Sterling exchange was lower for sixty-day bills and higher for demand. New York exchange was 60 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were much more active yesterday, and were nervous and unsettled. Wheat broke and reacted, while corn bulged sharply, provisions advancing in sympathy with grain. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed unchanged, corn 2 cents higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, rye 1 cent higher, cash barley and flax steady, May pork 20 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

The defalcation of the Democratic Treasurer of Arkansas is on the road to oblivion. The bondsmen will pay the shortage and there will be no prosecution, though he is liable criminally. The same thing is liable to happen in Missouri. The Lower House of the Legislature by a decisive vote has postponed indefinitely the resolution to investigate the defalcation of Noland, the State Treasurer, and much doubt is expressed whether he will be tried, or, if he is, whether there will be any serious effort to convict him. The conditions in the Democratic Southern States are singularly conducive to stealing. Given a Democratic State Treasurer, a Democratic Legislature, and Democratic courts and it is astonishing how harmless Democratic stealing becomes!

Senator Quay of the Republican National Committee at last has spoken out in reply to the charges made against him. He has met them with an explicit denial and thrown the burden of proof upon his enemies. Even the Philadelphia *Record*, which is no friend of his, says: "If there be not some responsible accuser ready to step out from behind the ambush of newspaper impersonality and make good against him the charges of rascality which he denies, his public challenge must be accepted as a conclusive ending of the matter." There are equally as serious and disgraceful charges made against Senator Calvin $ Brice, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. They pertain to railroad wrecking, tax dodging, Standard Oil boodling, and misrepresentations of residence in order to get a high office. Is it not time for Calvin $ Brice to rise somewhere and say something? He can no longer hide behind Quay. Will he come out and explain ugly charges against him also?

At last the English Government is reported to have decided on authorizing the issue of bank notes for one pound sterling, or nearly the value of $5. Hitherto the smallest note issued by the Bank of England has been for five times that amount, which has rendered it necessary to use gold and silver coin exclusively in the payment of weekly wages and in cash payment for ordinary purchases from retail dealers. Also the great majority of rents had to be paid in specie, the usual course being for the landlord to demand a settlement once a week. It seems the argument that prevailed in bringing about the change was not the inconvenience of carrying the coin on the person but the great loss in weight from abrasion due to incessant handling. The step has met with strong opposition from the conservative element on the ground that it was a perilous thing to do. Of course under the new rule there will be a greater concentration of gold coin at the financial centers, but it will still have to be used extensively by the people, and would not be entirely displaced even by the issue of notes for half a pound, which has been advocated by some reformers. If the latter class of notes are put out at all it will probably be against the silver coinage, the ten-shilling note being practically a silver certificate.

The *Steel-Worker*, published by the Steel Works Club at Joliet, has some sensible remarks on a much-talked-of but little understood labor problem. It says the main trouble lies in the fact that the average workingman does not try to increase his capital, and does devote too much time to trying to raise the rate of percentage on it. A man is not unreasonable who asks 6 per cent for the use of his capital, but if another who has only one-third as much demands the same actual return he is in effect asking for 18 per cent, which is not reasonable. That is just what is the matter. The man who demands the same compensation for his time as is paid to another whose work is worth two or three times as much is as unreasonable as the capitalist who wants 18 per cent for the use of his money when others are willing to lend at 6. The way to increase income is to increase the ability to perform, and this is far from being a matter of mere muscular activity. The consideration is full of suggestion of encouragement to young men employed in the mechanical trades, as well as others, to increase their usefulness by gaining a more intelligent comprehension of their work both in principle and detail.

CHANGE THE DATE OF INAUGURATION-DAY.

Representative Crain of Texas got the floor Wednesday and made an argument in behalf of the constitutional amendment submitted by him providing that the President shall be inaugurated on the 30th of April instead of the 4th of March, and that the terms of Representatives shall begin on the 1st of January, and that Congress shall meet then instead of the first Monday in December.

The Tribune has often advocated this change in the date of Inauguration-Day. It was April 30 that Washington took the oath of office, and that date should have been retained in honor of him if for no other reason. But, sentiment aside, the experience of nearly a century has proved that even as far south as Washington March 4 is not a fit day for out of door celebrations. Three out of four times at least the weather is raw, chilly, snowy, or otherwise dangerously disagreeable. It was on Inauguration-Day that Gen. William Henry Harrison caught the cold which killed him. It was a dreadfully nasty day when Lincoln took the oath of office in 1861. It snowed and blew from the east, and it is a wonder he did not get pneumonia. The number of men and women who attend these great quadrennial events is increasing yearly as transportation becomes cheaper and better, and it is an outrage to force them to stand for hours exposed to an early March day in Washington. On the other hand, April weather at the Capital is delightful. It is like the pleasant June days of Chicago.

As for the change in the date of meeting of Congress it has long been practically useless for that body to meet in the first week of December. The holidays come almost immediately afterwards, and all the members insist on going home. They always have done so since the railroad era began, and they always will. The result is that every Congress at its second session has only about nine weeks in which to do all its business, which is not enough time. But were it to meet in the first week of January it would have all of that month and February, March, and April to work in—four straight months without a break.

If Congress were to meet in January the terms of office of the newly-elected Representatives would begin then. At present they must wait for thirteen months after election to take their seats, unless an extra session is called, which is never done except in case of war or dire financial National peril. No other legislative body in the world has to wait till a period equal to more than half its term of office has gone by before it can convene. It is all wrong and does a gross injustice to the people who want the measures they are interested in put into laws as soon as possible.

Why was not this Crain amendment submitted to the States long ago? Why has Congress denied to the people an opportunity to ratify or reject it? If the possession of some fat offices were concerned, or if the amendment related to some corrupt old claims in the hands of speculators, the lobby would have put it through long ago. For some unexplained reason Congress seems to be unable to rise above bad jobs, office-getting, corrupt claim-paying, serving mill-bosses or ram-raisers, creating copyright trust monopolies, and performing contemptible petty partisan tricks. It seems as if its members could not rise to the level of statesmanship. It would be well if all of them were retired to private life and a better class of men sent to replace them.

The present members can hearken to the mill-bosses but not to the people. They think so little of the latter that they will not even pass a joint resolution which would merely give them a chance to decide whether they will amend their Constitution in a certain way. Some of them were disposed of last November. The rest will be weeded out gradually unless they repent in season.

THE EFFECT OF ATTEMPTED MORTGAGE TAXATION.

Some weeks ago a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature to divide the taxation of mortgaged real estate between the mortgagee, who had none of the property in his possession, and the mortgageor, who held and was using it all. The Tribune stated at the time that if such a measure became a law it must necessarily lead to the following consequences: (1) That the lender would throw off the tax on the borrower either by charging him higher interest to cover any possible tax imposed on him or by deducting from the head of the note enough to cover the taxes. (2) That in order to guard against all contingencies the lender would make the loan for the shortest possible time, generally a year, so that if he saw himself threatened with an unexpected tax charge he could call in his money. (3) That capital, which likes long investments with definite, invariable returns, would seek other States and other borrowers. (4) That, therefore, the proposed law would be a great injustice to the borrowing class, not relieving them from a cent of taxes, but increasing them, and forcing them to pay a portion of them in advance.

The Tribune reached these conclusions by a process of deductive reasoning. Since their publication, however, their accuracy has been confirmed fully by the test of experience. Five days ago this paper printed a letter from an old Chicago lawyer, now a citizen of California, giving an account of the way in which a scheme similar to the one introduced in the Illinois Legislature works in his adopted State. The Sand Lots demagogues had influence enough to incorporate in the last California Constitution a provision that taxes must be divided between mortgageor and mortgagee. It was said at the time that it would relieve the former of a great portion of his burdens and set him to blooming like the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley. According to the Chicago lawyer, whose long experience with real-estate loans in this city induced him to examine the subject in California, this demagogical system of taxation has been worse for the borrower than a long drought and a parching wind.

It appears from the statements of this lawyer, confirmed by evidence from other sources, that just what The Tribune said would happen in Illinois has happened and is happening in California, to the great misery of those who have to borrow. This crazy attempt to tax the lender on property not in his possession not only does the borrower no good but works him great harm. If the ordinary rate of interest is 7 per cent, and the lender estimates that the taxes he may have to pay will not exceed 2 per cent, the interest coupons are made out for 9 per cent—and the borrower pays all the taxes.

As the man who advances the money cannot see far into the future he keeps on the safe side by making the loan a short one, not exceeding a year. Then if he fears greatly increased taxation he can either raise the interest to 10 or 11 per cent or call in his loan. The debtor is all the time on a hot gridiron lest he should do the latter. The long-term loan is a convenience to the lender, but it is almost a necessity to the borrower, who expects to take several years in saving up enough to clear himself of debt.

Whether the mortgage is made for a short term or a long one the owner of the money arranges it so that he pays none of the taxes. Either he holds back enough from the head of the note to meet all contingencies or he charges much higher interest, and as he cannot tell exactly the amount of the taxes that the State may ask of him he always takes from the borrower, in the shape of principal or interest, a little in excess of the possible taxes. So the owner of the land, thanks to these benevolent Sand-Lotters, has to pay bigger taxes, when they told him he would have smaller ones.

Although the lender makes more money under this California system he does not like it. It is too uncertain and takes up too much time and trouble. He prefers to lend his capital for long terms and to be freed from the bother of yearly renewals. And though when he pays taxes he does so only as trustee for the mortgageor, yet it is so much extra trouble. Hence loanable capital does not seek California and much which was there has departed. And the same will happen in Illinois if it follows in the footsteps of the Far West State, imitating its folly instead of profiting by the lessons it teaches.

CONSTITUTIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The leading silverites, Vest, Bland, Breckinridge, etc., claim to have a knock-down argument in the plea that silver is recognized by the Constitution of the United States equally with gold. They claim that instrument recognizes both metals as material from which money shall be coined, and that in discriminating against the unlimited coinage of silver while practically permitting that of gold we are violating the Constitution.

But they have forgotten one vital fact which takes all the wind out of their sails and leaves them becalmed in a dead sea of mere words. Undoubtedly the Constitution is a bimetallic document, the intent of its framers being that gold and silver should circulate side by side as money, and on as nearly equal terms as possible, but it nowhere states what shall be the ratio of weights in the gold and silver dollars, nor that the ratio existing at any time may not be changed. For anything provided in the Constitution the silver dollar may be required to be twenty-five times the weight of the gold dollar, instead of sixteen.

That matter was left entirely to legislation. The ratio has been defined more than once by our lawmakers, and each time strictly by reference to the current relative values of the two metals in the markets of the world. The smallest annual ratio of the last dozen years was 18 ounces of silver to 1 of gold; the highest (that of 1889) was 22, and the average of the twelve years was 19.60. Applying this to the 25.8 grains of standard gold in the dollar, the equivalent weight of the silver dollar should be a trifle over 505 grains of standard metal, each of the coins containing one-tenth part of alloy. If the gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold the silver dollar should contain 455 grains of pure silver, instead of 371¼ grains, in order to make the two of an equal value. If the advocates of unlimited coinage for silver were willing to increase the weight of the silver dollar up to the equivalence with gold which has been established by the markets of the world for twelve years past there would be neither difficulty nor danger in authorizing the coinage of as much of both metals as the owners of the bullion might wish to present at the mint for conversion into coin. Both would then be good money under the meaning as well as the expressed terms of the Constitution.

But this is precisely what the advocates of unlimited coinage do not want. They are invoking the Constitution to give them a pretext for perpetrating a fraud on the people. Bland arranges his vest smoothly and Vest puts on a bland smile in trying to hoodwink the American people into the adoption of a three-quarter dollar and calling it a whole one. Only one of the lot—Berry of Arkansas—has been candid enough to acknowledge the dishonest motive, and perhaps he blabbed out unthinkingly on the floor of the Senate the truth that he wanted a cheap stumptail dollar that can be used by the impecunious debtors of the country for the purpose of defrauding their creditors. If they were honest in wishing for a bimetallic currency under the terms of the Constitution, and one that could be maintained in common commercial estimation and usage with the rest of the civilized world, they would be not only willing but anxious to put a dollar's worth of silver into the silver dollar. They would then be able to invite, with some prospect of acquiescence, the Governments of England, Germany, and France to negotiate for a return to bimetallism on a basis fair to all parties and therefore likely to be perpetuated as well as accepted. But they can no more hope to get those Governments or the peoples under them to agree to rate 371¼ grains of silver as the equivalent of 455 grains than they could to palm off three pecks instead of a bushel and collect the larger price on the least measurement for the whole surplus of our grain crops. And they ought not to need be told this. It is a sorry compliment to their ability as statesmen, not less than to their honesty as citizens, to say they are not aware of the tremendous difference between the impracticable as proposed by them and the practical, sensible method of making the gold and silver dollars equal in commercial value if they are to be expected to circulate in company.

TAXING BUILDING LOANS.

A correspondent asks how would the proposed law for taxing the holders of real-estate mortgages in the United States work in regard to loans made by building and loan associations. Those loans would have to be taxed just the same as loans made against farm mortgages, and as a large per cent of the mortgages in Cook County are held by building and loan associations it can readily be seen the result of passing such a law would be a grievous tax upon many thousands of working people in this city who have invested the whole of their savings in a house and lot upon which they have borrowed money for the purpose of saving rent. A tax on mortgages would be a second tax on all these homes of workingmen, and the workers who were nobly trying to make provision for their families would have to pay both taxes, the one directly and the other indirectly, in the shape of higher rates of interest on the money borrowed. It would be a vile piece of injustice and all the more odious as it would discriminate against and oppress the very class in the community which should be encouraged. As a rule the man who sets out to get a home for himself and family out of his surplus earnings is a steady worker, peaceable and sober, as well as industrious. He belongs to the class which needs little or no police supervision, and does not get inside the precincts of the courts except as an unwilling witness. If all were like him we should not need to be taxed for the support of half as many policemen, Justice shops, criminal Judges, or jail-keepers as are now employed per 1,000 inhabitants. Hence to double tax him is to make him pay something like four times his rightful share of taxation if the same were to be determined by reference to the cost of governing bad and good individuals. The tax sharps ought themselves to be in better business than attempting to impose this extra load on the workingman who has been obliged to borrow part of the cost of the home he lives in, and is paying back the loan out of the small savings from his weekly wages which others would expend in dissipation.

LEGAL-TENDERS AND THE SUPREME COURT.

In a reply to an inquiry made by a correspondent as to the position taken by The Tribune regarding the decisions of the Supreme Court which said that Congress had the power to make greenbacks a legal tender this paper said yesterday:

> The position taken by this paper was that Congress had the right to authorize the reissue of greenbacks, but that it was also its duty to provide for *retiring them at the earliest practicable moment.*

Owing to a shorthand error in writing "retiring" for "redeeming" The Tribune was made to say just the contrary of what it intended to. The sentence should read that it was the duty of Congress "to provide for redeeming them at the earliest practicable moment." That was the position which this paper held from the beginning—that whenever it became possible for the Government to redeem its notes in coin it should proclaim its readiness to do so, and let the holder of a note get the gold or silver for it if he chose. The Tribune was not in favor of the "retirement" of the greenbacks, and consequently supported the act of 1878 which provided for the reissue of the notes retired while Mr. McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury.

It will not be amiss to state here briefly the course of the Supreme Court in dealing with the legal-tender question. The first case which came before that body was one as to the right of Congress to make United States notes a legal tender for the payment of debts contracted prior to the passage of the laws authorizing their issue. In 1869 the court decided that Congress had *not* the power. Of the eight Justices, Chase, Clifford, Grier, Nelson, and Field held against the power and Swayne, Miller, and Davis in favor of the power. While the decision did not say so, the reasoning of the majority Judges indicated that if the point came before them they would hold that Congress had no power to make United States notes legal tenders for future debts.

Justice Grier resigned and Congress added one to the number of Judges. Another suit involving the power of Congress to issue legal tenders in time of war was argued, and the previous decision of the court was reversed; Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Field being in the minority and Swayne, Miller, Davis, Bradley, and Strong in the affirmative. It was determined, therefore, that as a war measure Congress could make United States notes a legal tender (when not redeemable on demand of the holder) for all classes of debts. This decision was rendered in 1872.

But this left undetermined the question as to whether Congress could do the same in time of peace. Therefore, at the suggestion of Gen. Butler, a test case was made up, wherein the debtor alleged that he had offered to pay his creditor in legal tenders issued during the war, and reissued under the act of May 31, 1879, but that the creditor had refused to receive them in satisfaction of his claim. March 3, 1884, the court, in an opinion written by Justice Gray and meeting with the approval of all his associates except Justice Field, sustained the constitutionality of the act of 1878, and held that Congress had the power to make the Treasury notes of the United States a legal tender (irredeemable on demand) in payment of private debts in time of peace, as well as in time of war.

The court says in its opinion:

> The question whether at any particular time, in war or in peace, the exigency is such, by reason of unusual and pressing demands on the resources of the Government, or the inadequacy of the supply of gold and silver coin to furnish the currency needed for the uses of the Government and of the people, that it is, as a matter of fact, wise and expedient to resort to this means, is a political question to be determined by Congress when the question of exigency arises, and not a judicial question to be afterward passed upon by the court.

There remains the great and important question yet to decide whether the Supreme Court will go to the extreme length of holding that irredeemable Treasury notes—i. e.: fiat—can be issued constitutionally to "supply the people," in the opinion of Congress, "the currency they need" in time of peace and be made a legal tender in payment of old coin debts. If the court so decides it will be equivalent to conferring on Congress the power to authorize debtors to repudiate so much of their debts as will equal the debasement of the currency below the coin standard by Congress. Whenever Congress, by authority of the Supreme Court, proceeds to navigate that "Dead Sea" credit will cease to be extended to anybody in the United States, except on "honor," as between gamblers. No man will sell or loan to another person any valuable thing except on gamblers' promise of honor to repay according to promise. Then there will be no time sales or borrowing of money, no giving of notes or mortgages, if the creditor can be paid in irredeemable, fluctuating, and worthless shinplasters. The rule will be "pay as you go—no credit given."

DON'T KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT.

The wisdom of the farmers and other workers in the United States is supposed to be concentrated in the Alliance Solons in Springfield who have declared for the prohibition of alien ownership of land and of "gambling in stocks, options, and futures." In thus grouping such dissimilar things as alien ownership and what they choose to call gambling they show their utter incapacity for the work of drafting a National platform, and in demanding that the latter be made unlawful they prove themselves to be ignorant of what they are talking about. Probably the great majority of the cotton growers, and not a small minority of the farmers, are at least one crop behind. They have to sell ahead, either by actual selling of the crop or by borrowing on it. They profess to want other people prohibited from doing what they claim the right to do themselves, which they might have sense enough to see would be not only eminently unfair to the others, but impracticable. Give the farmers the extra $25 apiece for which they are said to be clamoring, and grant the possibility of the purchasing power of the money not being impaired, the average farmer could not then operate without pledging his crops ahead. But how could he expect men to buy from him if there were no open market in which the buyer from the farmer could sell to somebody else when he wanted to do so? If this freedom to buy and sell were abolished the farmer could not obtain the needed accommodation from the lending class except at a vastly increased percentage of cost to cover the greater risk incurred in the operation. Instead of 7 to 8 it would cost the borrower 20 to 25 per cent, unless he could borrow from the Government, and the immense amount of paper required where everybody had an equal right to demand it would soon put the paper down to such a low value in purchasing power that the farmers themselves must despise it as badly as the frogs did the log which Jupiter sent them when they prayed for a king. These fellows might as well attempt to legislate for perpetual motion as to try to enrich the farmers by enacting that they shall be able to obtain use of the property of other people who are not allowed to make similar transfers of obligation among themselves.

MEANING OF RECIPROCITY.

The guileless New York *Times* professes itself utterly unable to understand the idea which the term "reciprocity" conveys to the minds of many of the Republicans who advocate it. The editor admits the term to be simple enough in itself, but thinks it means with some of those who use it enormous subsidies to enable American merchants to compete in foreign markets with goods that are produced far more cheaply in Europe. He thinks that with others it is a means of avoiding the evils with which we are threatened by home protection, and that without conceding the tariff to be the source of those evils. He even hints that this is a healthy indication in the direction of free trade, since "the first condition of reform is the feeling that reform is needed." He intimates a belief that "Mr. Blaine regards reciprocity not as a palliative of protection but knows it to be destructive of protection, which the country has outgrown, its industries being so many and various that none of them can be fostered by special privileges without inflicting injury greater than the benefit conferred."

All this shows the *Times* has failed to grasp the idea which forms the basis of the movement for reciprocity with Pan-America, including Canada. Yet it is so simple as to be almost equally plain as the axioms of Euclid. Reciprocity means exactly the same as trade between the city and the farm, each giving its surplus in return for things which it wants but does not produce. The farmer cannot make agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, harness for his horses, nails and boards for his fences, or books for the education of his children. On the other hand the city wants for the sustenance of its residents grain, live stock, dairy products, and vegetables, but cannot produce them except in small quantity here and there as in a hog-pen or a garden patch. But it makes a surplus of the above-mentioned things which are necessary to the comfort and well-being of the farmer. Each sells to the other its surplus of non-competitive production, and each is benefited by the exchange.

That kind of reciprocity is just what is proposed for the new commercial relations between the United States and the Pan-American countries. We want their sugar, coffee, rubber, hides, coarse wools, dye woods, tropical fruits, etc., and wish henceforth to obtain them in exchange for goods which those countries need but do not make, instead of sending them our money to be spent by them in Europe.

Reciprocity with Europe in manufactures would mean to us the same thing as attempts at trade between farmers, buying and selling between manufacturers of the same kind of machinery, or commerce in like articles between two rival cities. In such a case each would want to sell what the other has already a surplus of, and the game would not be worth the powder required for shooting it down. It would be just that case with free trade between Europe and the United States, but with this disastrous accompaniment to ourselves that the nations of that continent would be prepared to do all the selling, and we should have to do all the buying, because their vastly lower wage-scale enables them to produce the goods more cheaply than we could hope to do in open competition with them, unless we crushed down wages to their standard.

The subsidizing of steamers between ports of the United States and those in the other countries of Pan-America, to foster and carry our reciprocity of trade, would be but a parallel process to that employed by the city man in carrying on his interchange of products with the country. He hires or owns wagons for the removal of goods, and employs the railroad company to perform the required transportation back and forth between himself and the farmer. He works the banking machinery which furnishes the capital employed in making the exchange, and in fact may be said to control and perform all the transportation between himself and the country merchant, if he does not deal with the ultimate consumer at each end of the line. It is now only proposed to extend the plan to the ocean as well as the rail route, and in this the United States would only be doing what Great Britain and other nations of Europe have done to the utmost extent deemed advisable for building up trade with other countries. The New York *Times* could easily see all this but for the fact that it is proposed and being successfully carried out by Blaine, whom it hates and fears. If Cleveland had undertaken it the *Times* would know just what is meant by the term reciprocity and would extol it to the skies.

HOW ILLINOIS CITIES CAN GET MORE MONEY.

A meeting of the Mayors and City Attorneys of Illinois cities having more than 10,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants was held at Springfield this week to decide on what legislation should be asked for to enable these municipalities to raise more money, all of them claiming that low assessments and statutory limitations make it impossible for them to get what they need. The outcome of the conference was the adoption of the following:

> *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the present Legislature to enact a general law to apply to all cities in the State of Illinois not exceeding 100,000 and containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants, empowering the City Council of said cities to appoint a City Assessor to assess the valuation of all taxable property within the limits in said cities, and such valuation, when made, to be the basis upon which all taxes for corporate purposes shall be levied, and an emergency shall be declared to exist on account of which said law shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.
>
> *Resolved*, That this convention recommend the Legislature that municipal corporations be empowered to levy a tax, in addition to the taxes that may now be levied, in amount not to exceed 1 per centum on $100 upon the equalized value, which tax shall be used exclusively for public improvements; provided that the power to levy such tax shall be obtained by a vote of a majority of the legal voters of such municipality at a general election; provided, further, that such law shall apply to municipalities whose population exceeds 10,000 and does not exceed 100,000 inhabitants.

It will be seen that this plan contemplates two assessments, one by a City Assessor, on which city taxes shall be levied, and one by the Town Assessor, on which all other taxes shall be levied, and on which the 5 per cent the city may run into debt shall be estimated. This would be a return in part to the old system which prevailed in Chicago and other Illinois towns under the old Constitution. Chicago had an Assessor and Collector of its own—twice the amount of machinery at present, and costing much more than twice as much. It is impossible to go back to it, so far at least as the collection of taxes by a city officer is concerned. The Legislature passed a law in 1873 to enable the city to keep on after the old fashion, and the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. The result was that the finances of the city were thrown for a time into terrible confusion. It would be well to study the Supreme Court decision before changing present methods.

Assuming, however, that the Legislature can authorize two distinct assessments, thus entailing the cost of two sets of books and two sets of officers, what will the inevitable result be? The demagogues and the taxeaters will say to the voters who pay no taxes, "Put us in power. We will make a heavy city assessment. That will mean the collection of increased taxes—none of which will fall on you. We will use that money in the building of public works and for other purposes, which will give you employment at good wages. We will add to the number of city employés and make places for you." That catches them every time. It has been so since Cain founded the first city in the land of Nod. Let the city make its own assessment, and thus fix for itself with no practical limitation the amount of taxes it will impose, and the taxpayers will be ground to the dust. It has been so in the past and will continue to be so.

There is a way, however, often explained and advocated by The Tribune, in which a moderate increase of assessments can be secured without changing the present system or going to additional expense. That is to give to the State Board of Equalization the power to raise the sum total of assessments, which it does not have now except to the tune of 1 per cent. The present system works after this fashion: Suppose the land in half the counties of the State is assessed at $300,000,000, being one-fourth of its actual value, and in the other half is assessed at $300,000,000, being one-fifth of its actual value. The board adds these fractions together and resolves that the average assessment is two-ninths of the cash value. Then it proceeds to equalize by adding one-ninth to the property returned at a fifth of its value and taking one-ninth off that returned at one-fourth, although that assessment was too low in itself.

If, however, the State Board were empowered to increase the grand total it would take the one-fourth assessment as a basis and proceed to level the valuation for the rest of the State up to it, thus adding $75,000,000 to the assessment of the land returned at one-fifth of its value. Under the present method it would take $33,333,333 off one side and merely add it to the other. That which is proposed is that if the board finds some counties assessed at a third, some at a fourth, some at a fifth, and some at a sixth it may take the one-third counties, say, as the standard and level the valuations in all the others up to that mark. In order not to make the total too great it may be provided that the aggregate increase shall not exceed 30 or some other fixed per cent.

If the Legislature will pass a little bill making this change, and if the smaller Illinois cities will make by special assessment all improvements which are local in their nature, they will find that they will get all the money which they can ask with safety of the taxpayers.

It is impossible for Mr. Cleveland to please the New York *Sun*. Were he to lessen his weight one-half and become a protectionist the *Sun* would still find flaws in him. It would question the accuracy of the scales and the sincerity of his utterances. Mr. Cleveland's reluctant letter on stumptail silver does not satisfy this censorious critic. It says the letter is addressed "to the political and not to the monetary situation." Then it goes on to say that Gov. Hill has "formulated in very precise and intelligible language his views as to what free coinage should be."

Then the *Sun* quotes an extract from a speech made by the Governor last September, wherein he brought his intellect to bear on the silver question. This speech, however, is all about the law passed by Congress at the last session for increasing the purchases of silver by the Government. It was made long before the present session began and the passage of the Vest bill by the Senate. It was made before stumptail silver was a burning question, and has no relevancy to the present state of affairs. It does not answer the inquiries which people are making as to where Hill is standing now. His party has traveled far since last September. Has he traveled with it or is he stationary?

Cannot the *Sun* get a fit of inspiration and favor the people with a revelation setting forth the present opinions of its Presidential candidate on the silver question if his crystal-clear intellect has evolved any?

Treacherous M. C.'s.

Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.): There is a general apprehension that the passage of this Copyright bill would be followed by the organization of a huge and invulnerable Book-Publishers' Trust, which, owning all copyrights worth having and secure in the absolute prohibition of importation of foreign books, would exact from the reading public whatever prices their cupidity should suggest.

That is exactly what will happen, and just what the M. C.'s who treacherously voted for it would have take place. But what do they care? "The people be d——d" is their sentiment.

The announcement of the death of Aline Alhaiza, the French singer, which occurred a few days ago in New York, has a local interest here. It was Aline Alhaiza, then Aline Lambele, who first made Chicago acquainted with opera bouffe. She was the prima donna of the troupe which brought out Offenbach's "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Helene," and "Orpheus" at the Crosby Opera-House in the spring of 1868. The other prominent members of the troupe were Decrè, Goujon, Chamounin, Rosambeau, and Gilbert. The dead singer married Alhaiza, the New Orleans impresario. She was a charming artist in opera bouffe rôles, but for some time had disappeared from public view.

A sheet published in this city is thrashing around on the drainage business and saying all sorts of foolish things on the subject. Among others it has this: "Why does not Mr. Murry Nelson ever attend the meetings of the Drainage Board? Has he concluded to stand from under?" Mr. Nelson has been in the West Indies for several weeks past and probably will remain there for several weeks to come. The reason why he does not attend the meetings is to be found in the fact that he is in another part of the *globe*.

He sleeps but ill, 'tis said.
He's like a restless cat.
Uneasy lies the head
That wears our Mayor's hat.

The big Book Trust still sings
It's merry little song:
"We'll get that copyright,
That copy—right or wrong."

The original constituents of the name Breyfogle are two German words, and the name translated into English means hashed bird. It is charged that the President of the Monon has made a Breyfogle of that road, as it were.

A story is told of a case tried before Judge Driggs some time ago that it is believed has never appeared in print. The point in dispute was the ownership of a dozen hogs. The evidence all had been presented, and the attorney for the plaintiff rose to address the jury.

"Gentlemen," he began impressively, "I beg you to remember that this suit is brought to recover possession of twelve hogs. Remember the number, gentlemen of the jury—twelve—one-third of thirty-six—an even dozen hogs, gentlemen; the exact number I see before me in the jury-box."

The verdict was in favor of the defendant.

That Richmond waiter who defended himself successfully against one of John L. Sullivan's famous rushes by emptying a pot of coffee in his face used rare judgment. If it had been a pot of whisky it would all have gone into John's mouth without even causing him to wink.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says his name is Dewar, not De War, and is pronounced Dooer. Certainly he appears to have "done" Mr. Gibson.

The Chicago correspondents of the New York papers are not wholly to blame for serving up their World's Fair news in a way designed to throw all possible discredit on the enterprise and on Chicago. They are only carrying out the instructions of their employers, implied if not expressed, and some color of truth is given to their dispatches by the ravings of the excitable reporters for Chicago's afternoon papers.

Evil flourishes in the dark. But so does celery.

"Out of the eater came forth meat." What riddle could be neater? Out of the "meet" in Springfield town will there come forth a Streeter?

Of course I'll protect those dagos—of course. But let 'em stay away from Jackson Park.—*Cregier.*

The Peoria *Transcript* explains why Ruddy Kipling remained only a day in Chicago; he was afraid the Indians belonging to the Iroquois Club might get after him. The explanation will not do. A man who can lie with Mr. Kipling's ability is not afraid of the Devil.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One More Unfortunate.

"Trouble with the Illinois Central is that the World's Fair folks don't offer it a big enough deposit."

"Deposit?"

"Yes—depot site."

And he was dropped from the window to make one more on the pile of corpses in Theater alley.

One Definition.

"Grindstone, what do you understand this Delsartean system to be?"

"It is the system, Kiljordan, which teaches that you never must scratch yourself in any place that itches."

Reveries of a Conceited Old Beau.

How dear to my heart are the loves of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view.
With Katie and Bessie I roamed in the wildwood,
With Susie, sweet Phœbe, and Winifred, too.
And as I grew older Ruth, Stella, Fidelia,
Evangeline, 'Tilda, Ann, Polly, Irene,
Grace, Nannie, Maud, Rosie, Jane, Eunice, Cornelia,
Blanche, Miriam, Jessie, Eve, Mabel, and Nell,
All worshiped my image. Penelope, Callie,
And—[But here we stopped him. With face grave and solemn
He showed us a list that would fill a whole column.]

PERSONALS.

Gov. Gordon of Georgia, after fooling the brethren three or four times, has at last named the day and will become a member of the Alliance March 6.

George McKee, an actor, just discharged from the Nebraska penitentiary after an imprisonment of twelve years, has joined Maggie Mitchell's company.

Senator-elect Peffer, unmindful of the stiff breezes that sweep across the Kansas prairies, is going out soon on a lecturing tour of the State and will take his whiskers with him.

Senator Stanford expresses the opinion that Sunol will trot close to 2:06 next summer. The distinguished Senator is also understood to think that he will run pretty well himself in 1892.

Chauncey M. Depew is strongly talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and the sentiment in his favor appears to be growing. In an indirect way Mr. Depew has been sounded on this question, but he is a statesman who keeps his own counsel until he believes the proper time has come to speak.

It was one of Gen. Sherman's daughters, the eldest, who refused to dance with the Russian Crown Prince when he made his tour of the United States. Her refusal raised a cloud of social dust at the time, but she explained it on the ground that out of deference to her mother's wishes she had decided not to waltz at all.

Col. Ingersoll says of the story that he was to debate the Shakspeare-Bacon question with Ignatius Donnelly: "I was asked to meet Mr. Donnelly and debate this question, and I declined. I did so because Mr. Donnelly claims that he has discovered a cipher for Shakspeare. Well, it is his duty to establish the truth of his cipher or theory, and not to precipitate a debate on it. I am in the world for facts and not theories."

Senator Spooner says he earned his first dollar by sawing a cord of wood for it. He sawed more wood until he had earned $7. This money he invested in a pig and enough lumber to build a pen for it. When the sty was completed the pig was dead. If this catastrophe had not happened Mr. Spooner might have been a Chicago millionaire instead of a United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Thomas Edison says there is more than $600,000,000 invested in the electrical industry in the United States. The electrical supply business alone—the mere making of the tools to do business with—amounts to between $65,000,000 and $75,000,000 a year. Nearly 200,000 miles of wire are used to convey a million messages a day over more than 300,000 telephones. What does the ghost of Ben Franklin think of that?

Mrs. Carrie Williams, a silk culturist of San Francisco, says the industry will be brought into prominence at the World's Fair. Over $400,000,000 is employed in the business annually in the whole world and Americans have not taken enough interest in it. A company of Japanese, direct from Tokio, has purchased a tract of land in San Diego County, California, and will engage in the industry. San Francisco has a Woman's Silk-Culture Society, the only one in the United States.

Edmund Ney of St. Louis, grandnephew of Marshal Ney, says he is probably the only descendant of the famous Marshal in the United States. He has been in this country for sixteen years, and after investigating a number of claims of persons who said they were relatives always found there were no grounds for such claims. There are but few descendants of Marshal Ney left in France, but there are some in Germany, where they fled to escape persecution after the downfall of Napoleon.

CURRENT NOTES.

Our spare hours are well named; they seem the shortest of the day.—*Puck.*

A lie will go a long way, but the sender usually has to pay the freight.—*New York Herald.*

Emma—"I rode in a horse-car half an hour today before I got a seat." Amy—"That's too bad. It's such a misfortune not to be good looking."—*Boston Herald.*

McCorkle—"Noah's family was not an aristocratic one." McCrackle (tentatively)—"No?" McCorkle—"No: they were not in the swim."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Kingley—"Why, old man, what makes you look so gloomy? You haven't had a falling out with your wife, have you?" Bingo—"Worse than that. With our servant girl."—*Life.*

"Wasn't it dreadful to listen to the whistling of the bullets in battle?" "O, not so very. You see the bullets never whistled any of the popular airs of the day."—*New York Sun.*

Judge—"Officer Schmidt, the accused says he was making no noise when you arrested him." "No noise, your Honor; why he made noise enough to wake me."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Giles—"I noticed that your friend had his coat collar buttoned up. A cold, I suppose?" Merritt—"O, no. He was calling on his girl and wore the tie she made him for Christmas."—*Life.*

"I met Mr. Knickerbocker in a shabby coat a while ago. He has not failed, has he?" "O, no; he only puts that coat on when he goes to the Assessor's to give in his property for assessment."—*Texas Siftings.*

Brobson—"It must hurt a foreigner's feelings to know that he is disqualified for the Presidency." Craik—"Nothing compared to the agony of a native who realizes that his nationality disqualifies him for the police force."—*New York Herald.*

A Lying Yarn.

New York *Sun*: The ultra-loyalist organs of Sir John Macdonald in Canada are raising an uproar over the manufactured roorbach that piles of American money are sent there to promote the dark schemes of the annexationist party. It would now seem to be their duty to give all the details of this nefarious business. Where does the money come from? Is it taken out of the Treasury at Washington and used by the Federal Government in corrupting Canadian politicians? Is it raised by regular assessments upon American officeholders anxious to annex Canada? Have we an underground annexation party in the United States that gets up contributions for political service in the elections across the border? The facts should be brought out; the American schemers ought to be exposed. We are not aware that anybody in this country is so anxious for Canadian annexation as to contribute money to bring it about; but the Canadian loyalists seem to have a notion that we are all constantly longing for the day when the provinces will be States of the American Union.

Or What?

There is no hope of business benefits from the McKinley tariff, because of the certainty that it must be speedily revised.—*Philadelphia Times (Dem.).*

Do you mean that business benefits would flow from it, if there were no certainty of its being speedily revised? Would these business benefits be a good thing? Or would it be better to have business losses?—*New York Sun.*

They Will Be Here in Good Shape.

Philadelphia *Record*: Pennsylvania will make a full exhibit of her material resources at the World's Fair, and so will the other States of the Union. The Fair managers need borrow no trouble on account of State exhibits or appropriations.

HONORS FOR A DEAD HERO

NEW YORK'S SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMORY.

An Imposing Funeral Cortege Attends the Soldier's Remains on Their Last Journey—The Funeral Services Performed by the Dead Man's Son—Preparations for the Last Rites at St. Louis Saturday—Chicagoans Who Will Participate in the Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—New York today paid every possible tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Sherman, whose last years have been spent as one of its citizens. The dawn of his funeral day opened bright and clear. Its light fell on thousands of the National flags floating at half-mast from public and private buildings alike. The courts remained closed; no public business that was not compelled by law was transacted. The exchanges closed at noon, general business was brought almost to a standstill, and all who could do so ceased their daily occupations to do honor to the dead soldier.

At an early hour the people began to assemble in West Seventieth street, opposite the residence of Gen. Sherman. From almost every house along the street the American flag floated, the greater number being in deep mourning. There were few visitors in the early hours of the morning. Only the most intimate friends and a few old soldiers were admitted, and the latter were obliged to show certificates that they had served in the army.

The Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, the son whose arrival has been so anxiously awaited, arrived at the house at 1:30 this morning. He was welcomed home, not by his beloved father but by his brother, P. T. Sherman, and his sisters, Mrs. Thackara and Miss Rachel Sherman.

Touching the subject of Gen. Sherman's religious belief his son said in a positive way that may well remove all doubt on the matter: "My father was baptized in the Catholic Church, was married in the Catholic Church, and attended the Catholic Church until the outbreak of the Civil War. Since that time my father had not been a communicant, but he always said to me, 'If there is any true religion, it is the Catholic religion.'"

A few minutes before 11 o'clock a large flower shield was received at the house from West Point cadets. The shield was six feet in height and four feet broad. It was made of white and blue immortelles and bore the inscription:

William Tecumseh Sherman, from his West Point boys class of 1840.

Services Over the Remains.

At 11 o'clock Secretaries Proctor and Rusk drove up to the house in a carriage and passed in at the front door. Many other distinguished guests also arrived at this hour. Among the number were Gen. O'Beirne and Gen. Romer. Shortly after them Secretary Blaine walked up Seventy-first street, arm in arm with Gen. Thomas Ewing.

The services of prayer began promptly on the hour. At five minutes to 12 Father Taylor left the General's late residence and entered No. 77 Seventy-first street and summoned the boy choir of St. Francis Xavier. The services were over at 12:30. The prayers were read by the Rev. Father Sherman. Close to the casket stood the other son, P. T. Sherman. In the front parlor were all of the other members of the family and Secretary Blaine and wife and Mrs. Damrosch. Father Sherman was assisted by the Rev. Father Taylor and two other priests.

Father Sherman in conducting the simple services read from the Scriptures the passage beginning:

"I am the resurrection and the life."

After this two selections were sung from the oratorio of "Elijah." Father Sherman again read the Scriptures, and the Miserère from Mendelssohn was given. Prayer was then offered by the son, and the concluding music was Più Jesus. "O, Rest in the Lord," was one of the selections.

There were about 150 persons present at the services. The greater number were relatives, but among the friends were Mrs. Grant and Senator Cameron.

The hour at which the head of the funeral procession was to move from Seventy-first street was 2 o'clock, but long before that time spectators began to take up their places along the route of march. The decorations along this route were not so numerous or elaborate as when Gen. Grant was buried, but nevertheless they were strikingly handsome and in great profusion. Every house in the block where Gen. Sherman lived so long was tastefully decorated with draped flags.

At 1 o'clock carriages containing prominent officials, both military and civil, began to arrive at the house in rapid succession. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, and Hiram Hitchcock came together in a carriage. Close behind them was Rear-Admiral Braine and then Gen. Schofield and aide.

By this time the streets for blocks around were filled with companies of soldiers. The veterans formed on the boulevard. On Seventy-first street, in front of the Sherman residence, was the caisson for the remains, the military guard, and the engineer corps. The Loyal Legion took up their position at the junction of Eighth avenue and Seventy-first street. On the cross streets between Eighth and Ninth avenues, from Seventieth to Seventy-first streets inclusive, were Grand Army posts.

The cadets formed on Sixtieth street, and the soldiers of the National Guard had positions on Eighth avenue, Broadway, and Fifty-seventh street. The sidewalks were crowded with people.

Distinguished Mourners Arrive.

Ex-President Cleveland and Chauncey M. Depew arrived at the house together about 1:30. Soon after came Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and Maj.-Gen. Snowden, with their staffs, and following them were Gov. Bulkley and staff and Lieut.-Gov. Jones. Ex-President Hayes arrived, accompanied by Joseph H. Choate. The Senate committee arrived in a body, wearing the usual signs of mourning, and after them came the large committee of the House.

It was close onto 2 o'clock when President Harrison, with Lieut. Ernst, his aide-de-camp, reached the house. Following were the remaining members of the Cabinet.

The first move toward the formation of the procession was at 1:58, when Gen. Howard came out on the front steps of the residence and ordered the caisson, which had been withdrawn, to come up. At that instant a troop of the Sixth Cavalry formed to the left of the house in the middle of the street. The caisson came up in front of the house at exactly 2 o'clock, and Gens. Howard, Slocum, Johnston, and other military dignitaries formed two lines on the walk and made a passageway to the caisson. As the pall-bearers left the house an army band out towards Central Park began playing a funeral march.

Six Lieutenants under the command of Lieut. Roetman appeared in the doorway, bearing on their shoulders the casket of the General. Slowly they bore their burden to the awaiting funeral carriage. All heads were then bared and silence reigned from one end of the street to the other. This was at 2:05. The marching order was given and the caisson moved out toward Eighth avenue. The private carriage of Gen. Butterfield was then driven up and Gens. Schofield, Howard, Slocum, and Schofield's aide entered.

The pall-bearers were then seated in their respective carriages in quick succession. When the coach containing the pall-bearers had driven away from the door Lafayette Post marched up to the caisson, one-half of the command taking a position on one side of the caisson and the balance on the other side. The head of the column was then moved up to make room for the carriages of the family and invited officials and friends. There was a slight delay in coming from the house.

The Funeral Cortege.

Thousands of people lined either side of Eighth avenue as far down as the eye could reach, when the funeral cortége moved out of Seventy-first street in the following order: A squad of mounted police in the van to clear the way. Behind came the regular military escort composed of a battalion of marines and a company of the United States army engineer corps. Preceding the caisson around which the honorary escort, Lafayette Post, marched in a hollow square, came the carriages containing the pall-bearers, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, Admiral D. L. Braine, Rear-Admiral J. A. Greer, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum, Maj.-Gen. D. E. Sickles, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Corse, Maj.-Gen. Wager Swayne, Maj.-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Maj.-Gen. Horatio C. Wright, and Brig.-Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., all the officers wearing the military uniform of their rank. The caisson was followed by carriages containing the following members of the Sherman family and intimate friends: President Harrison, members of the Cabinet, State Governors, and other distinguished persons.

The cortége did not get fairly started under way until 2:30 o'clock. As the caisson bearing the body rumbled over the pavement through the sunlit street into Eighth avenue, the vast crowds stood with uncovered heads, reverently watching the starry folds of the American flag enveloping the casket. More than one old veteran wept as the body of his old commander was borne past him. The sidewalks, the rooftops, every window swarmed with watching humanity. As the cortége passed down the avenue there fell in behind it the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and officers of the army and navy, among them being representatives of the Ohio commandery, of which Gen. Sherman was a member. Then came the Grand Army of the Republic, followed by the West Point cadets under command of Lieut.-Col. Hawkins. The next in line was the National Guard under command of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, made up of the following regiments: Twelfth, Seventh, Seventy-first, Twenty-second, Ninth, Eighth, and Sixty-ninth.

Following came the old guard, under command of Maj. McLean, leading the veterans, under command of Gen. H. E. Tremain. Among the veterans were the Confederate Veterans' Camp of the City of New York, riding in carriages and after them came in carriages representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Historical Society, the Cities of Boston and Brooklyn, the Union League Club, and other bodies. Altogether fully 15,000 men were in line.

Along the Line of March.

The route of the procession was down Eighth avenue to Fifty-ninth street, to Broadway, to Fifty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington Square, through Waverly place, to Canal street, and through Canal and Watts streets to Desbrosses street ferry.

The entire route was lined with 1,700 policemen and the most perfect order was maintained. As the procession moved slowly along the church bells began to toll and along the whole route the mournful sound of the bells continued as it wended its way to its destination. There were many funeral dirges played, but none struck with keener force on the listening ears than "Marching Through Georgia," played in half time, as arranged for the occasion by P. S. Gilmore.

All along Fifth avenue down to Madison Square the same throngs of people were seen, thousands of them having stood for many hours waiting. Down Fifth avenue the procession continued to Washington Square, then through Waverly place it passed into Broadway and by the New York Hotel, the noted resort of Southerners, which had its flag at half-mast and its windows and porches thronged with as many and as reverent spectators as any along the line. After the procession reached Canal street the advance guard, with the exception of the mounted police, formed an open column near Varick street, and then the caisson, preceded by the police, the guard of honor, Lafayette Post, followed by the carriages, resumed the march through the lines of bristling bayonets and gleaming swords.

The carriages in which were the family boarded the ferryboat which was in waiting and which took the remains across to Jersey City.

They were placed in a special car, and the family and those who are permitted to go to St. Louis occupied another car. The train left Jersey City at 6:30 o'clock.

It is announced that the brief burial services of the Catholic Church will be conducted at the grave in St. Louis by Father Thomas Sherman.

On the Funeral Train.

When the party had boarded the train the occupants of the cars were: In the "Liverpool," Gov. R. E. Pattison of Pennsylvania and his staff; in the "Danville," Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Gen. Andrews, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Assistant Secretary Grant, Secretary Rusk, Maj. Randolph, Lieut. Howard, Capt. Kingsbury, Capt. Andrews, and Capt. Barnett; in the "Cady," Judge and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Probasco, Cols. Dayton and Bacon, Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Ewing, William McComb, Col. Reese, Private Secretary Barrett, Dr. Alexander, Mrs. Elizabeth Reese.

The occupants of the "Obyio" were ex-President Hayes, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Miss Ewing, Senator John Sherman, Alfred Hoyt, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Judge P. B. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ewing, Mrs. Wiborg, Henry Sherman, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Charles Sherman, and Hoyt Sherman. In President Roberts' private car were the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, Misses Elizabeth and Rachel Sherman, T. W. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thackara, P. T. Sherman, T. Fitch, and Miss Elizabeth Reese.

These constituted the immediate members of the family. In the composite car with the body were the six sergeants who formed the bodyguard.

At Mantua the train entered the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and proceeded west as the first section of the Western express. The train did not enter the depot at Philadelphia, but went out on the "y," stopping only long enough to change engines.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—The train reached here at 12:15 a. m. Grand Army veterans and almost the entire Legislature were at the depot. All on board had retired save the train hands. The train will reach Altoona at 4 a. m.

ARRANGEMENTS AT PITTSBURG.

The Veterans Will Greet the Funeral Train as It Passes Through.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—Arrangements for honoring Gen. Sherman's funeral train as it passes through Pittsburg tomorrow morning were completed tonight. The fire-bells will be tolled from the time the train enters the city limits until it passes without them. Minute guns will be fired at the Allegheny Arsenal and on the High School Hill by Battery "B." The Grand Army, the Union Veteran Legion, and the Eighteenth Regiment will meet the train at the Union Depot. The train is expected to arrive at 7:45 o'clock. It is estimated 30,000 people will be at the Union Depot when the funeral train passes through the city. Floral tributes will be presented by the G. A. R. and Union Veteran region.

PREPARATIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

The Funeral Cortege to Be One of the Largest Ever Witnessed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—The General Committee of Arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of Gen. Sherman held a meeting at 11 o'clock this morning. The Chairman of the Executive Committee stated that 200 members of the Missouri General Assembly would participate in the exercises. Gen. Merritt has received a telegram from Gen. A. Hickenlooper of Cincinnati, stating that 100 members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee would arrive from Chicago Saturday, and had been assigned a place with the Loyal Legion.

In accordance with instructions received from Washington Gen. Merritt has provided for a guard at the tomb which will remain in charge as long as was deemed necessary. Information has been received that Gen. John M. Schofield will be present. Gov. Francis said that between 1,000 and 1,200 State militia will join the cortége, and other information indicates that it will be one of the largest pageants ever witnessed. The following telegram was received from Gov. Campbell this morning:

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—Gov. D. R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.: Will send three infantry regiments and one battery of artillery, about 1,500 men, and my military staff. I cannot go, much to my regret. My Adjutant, Mr. M. L. Hawkins, is now at St. Louis. Please give him instructions.

Brig.-Gen. Merritt issued the following order tonight:

The undersigned, by virtue of being placed in command of the funeral of the late Gen. Sherman Feb. 21 by the General Committee of Arrangements of the City of St. Louis, announces the following details of organization, places of formation, and route of march for the information of all concerned:

First Division—Brevet-Gen. James W. Forsyth, Colonel Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., commanding. The military escort; Ransom Post, No. 131, Department of Missouri; Grand Army of the Republic; the clergy; the pall-bearers; remains and family of the deceased; ex-Presidents of the United States; members of the Cabinet, members of Congress and of the United States Supreme Court; other officers of the United States civil Government; the Major-General commanding the army and personages accompanying the remains from New York.

Second Division—Maj. Henry L. Morrill commanding. The military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and army societies (marching).

Third Division—Maj. Leo Rasseur commanding. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; camps of the Sons of Veterans and kindred organizations (marching).

Fourth Division, David R. Francis, Governor of Missouri, commanding—The National Guard and all armed military organizations marching in advance of Governors of States; the State judiciary, State officers, and the Legislature of Missouri (in carriages).

Fifth Division, Maj. Charles C. Rainwatter, commanding—Civic societies and organizations (marching).

Sixth Division, Mr. Clark H. Sampson commanding—The general committee of arrangements of obsequies, city officials, the School Board of the City of St. Louis, members of the press, citizens, societies, and all organizations and persons not marching.

All division commanders will organize their commands and be in place to move promptly at 11 o'clock a. m., fixing the proper hour for assembling.

The column will proceed from the places of formation to Calvary Cemetery by the following route: Twelfth street to Pine; thence to Grand avenue and to the cemetery via Grand and Florrissant avenues.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

The following telegram was received today:

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Father Sherman will take entire charge of any religious ceremonies in St. Louis.

A. M. THACKARA.

WILL FOLLOW HIM TO THE GRAVE.

Arrangements for Attending the Sherman Funeral at St. Louis.

Several hundred veterans will leave the city on a special train over the Wabash railroad for St. Louis at 10 o'clock tonight to attend the funeral of Gen. Sherman. The different organizations to be represented in the party are the local Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. The special train will reach St. Louis some time before the regular passenger and will leave there midnight Saturday night.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion and the local Society of the Army of the Tennessee last night it was said that a delegation from Milwaukee would probably accompany the Chicago party. A telegram from St. Louis expressing the wish of the dead commander's family that no floral contribution be made was read.

The headquarters of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which Gen. Sherman was President for twenty years, will be in parlor No. 22 of the Lindell Hotel. The society will have a special meeting 10 o'clock Saturday morning in the St. Louis Council chambers.

According to a communication received last night a committee from the St. Louis Loyal Legion will meet the Chicago delegation at the train, and escort it to the hotel where breakfast will be served. The place of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in the funeral procession has not yet been decided upon, but inasmuch as Sherman was the commander of the Army of the Tennessee Col. Sexton says that his comrades may be accorded the right of line.

The resolutions passed by the local Society of the Army of the Tennessee on Sherman's death are as follows:

Standing in the shadow of the great cloud that has fallen upon this Nation, because of the death of the General of the army, the soldiers of the regiment, brigade, division, or corps of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, Potomac, and of other commands, tenderly offer this tribute of soldierly respect to the memory of one who kept watch and ward with them in the army of the Union.

Standing also in the light of his life, living and toiling in the land consecrated by him as a peerless soldier, standing also in the halo of glory of the majestic souls of our history, let us press on and maintain that fidelity to our country and flag which he adorned, so that when time, which may soften, but cannot wholly remove the sorrowing and tender thoughts of his loving comradeship, receives a mellow glow, and as faith unfolds the glorious, which an immortal soul has gone to inherit, the flowing tear will glisten with a prophetic hope of a final reunion.

Whether as a youth struggling for place, or as a cadet at West Point, as an officer in Florida or Mexico, as a banker or chief of the vigilantes in California, or as a lawyer in Kansas or a teacher in Louisiana or as a General of the army, he deserved the rank and place he had attained as well as the love and confidence of his fellow soldiers, which he had in overflowing measure.

The career of our comrade, from the humblest walk of life to that of General of the army and a first place in the hearts of his countrymen, is emblematical of what is within the reach of high aspirations and laudable ambition, and won for him the proud title of being in the highest type an American citizen and soldier.

A perfectly honest man, he was firm, stable, and loyal, and in his friendships true, honest, and sincere; tenaciously adhering to his convictions, sometimes with overtenacity, he never hesitated through the pride of opinion to admit an error when convinced of it. Quick and impulsive, he was kind and generous, and his anger was never long-lived; of pure and blameless life, he was not a Pharisee. Truth and charity were his great characteristics. These precepts, his influence, and his life we have with us.

Noble in his manhood, just and unselfish in his conceptions of life's duties, he stood bravely out amid the beating storms of battle and of life as a man and a soldier, and his place in the temple of fame will be so bright that the sun can cast a shadow of no other over his head, for, while he was genial and cordial with the humblest, he was also the peer of the highest.

When such a man is removed it is meet that while we mourn we should also testify to the world our love and respect for him, and our appreciation for his character and his service.

How much we miss him today and how deeply we sorrow at his death not our words, but the pent-up emotion of our hearts alone can testify.

What words are adequate to express our love for him, or our admiration at his genius, or our appreciation of his excellences? What eulogy can be pronounced that would do justice to his character and his deeds? We are stunned by the heavy blow of this calamity, and find it hard to realize that we shall see and hear him no more, and while we vainly strive to suppress our tears it seems but cold formality to express our grief in words.

A cry of anguish, such as mortal would but cannot suppress, is all that we can utter. "Man dies, but his memory lives." We can now only silently sorrow with the stricken, and when the farewell shot shall have been fired over our hero, and sweet flowers—those beautiful emblems of immortality—placed upon his last earthly resting-place, then we may say, "Hail and farewell."

Members of Battery A, C. L. A. Vetern Association, desiring to attend the funeral of Gen. Sherman at St. Louis tomorrow are requested to notify the Secretary of the association, C. B. Kimbell, Room 302 Chamber of Commerce Building, before noon today. Battery A was under Gen. Sherman through most of his campaigns after Shiloh, and was one of his favorite batteries, receiving special mention in his "Memoirs."

Commander William L. Distin of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., issued the following order yesterday to the post commanders and comrades:

The funeral of our lamented commander and comrade, Gen. W. T. Sherman, will occur at St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 21, 1891. Headquarters for this department have been established at the Granite Building, St. Louis. All staff officers of this department, all posts, and comrades who can do so are hereby ordered to assemble at 9 a. m. at the above place in St. Louis to take part in the funeral procession and ceremonies of the day.

Among the Loyal Legion veterans who have secured berths on the special train are the following:

Col. C. W. Davis,	Capt. R. H. Mason,	Lieut. J. L. High,
Maj. G. L. Paddock,	Maj. W. L. B. Jenney,	Capt. D. H. Gill,
Capt. T. B. Rogers,	Capt. J. J. Abercrombie,	Col. H. W. Jackson,
Capt. C. E. Matteson,	Col. L. W. Galbraith,	Gen. A. L. Chetlain,
Capt. A. J. Harding,	Gen. J. H. Stibb,	Lieut. M. Culver,
Col. O. C. Towne,	Capt. J. C. Neeley,	Col. R. S. Tuthill,
Maj. O. W. Nixon,	Capt. P. McGrath,	Gen. C. W. Drew,
Gen. J. E. Smith,	Col. Wright,	Gen. R. N. Pearson,
Capt. Chadwick,	Capt. J. P. Rumsey,	Gen. J. McArthur,
Capt. T. E. Milchrist,	Capt. R. M. Callender,	Col. O. Stewart,
Capt. W. A. McLean,	Gen. J. C. Black,	Capt. G. K. Dauchy,
Gen. A. C. Jacob,	Gen. A. C. McClurg,	Capt. M. J. Sheridan,
Col. A. F. Walker,		Lieut. T. W. Letton,
		Col. J. A. Sexton.

GRAND ARMY ARRANGEMENTS.

Inspector Burst to Represent Commander-in-Chief Veazey at St. Louis.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be represented at Gen. Sherman's funeral in St. Louis by Inspector J. W. Burst. The following letter and order were made public last night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—To Col. J. W. Burst, Inspector-General G. A. R., Chicago—Dear Sir: I shall be unable to go to St. Louis to attend the funeral of Gen. Sherman at that place and should like, if it is perfectly convenient, to have you represent myself and the headquarters in that connection. I have written to Col. Rassieur, Department Commander of Missouri, notifying him that I should leave the management of affairs with reference to the Grand Army in his hands; and also that I would make this request of you to be present; and also requesting him to secure a proper place for the representatives of headquarters in the line of procession, and to notify the aides located in St. Louis and that should be in the city on the occasion to join and go together as headquarters representatives with you, provided you can be there. Fraternally yours,

W. G. VEAZEY, Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—All officers on staff of Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., attending the funeral of Gen. Sherman, will please report to me in uniform at headquarters Department of Missouri, G. A. R., immediately after arrival at St. Louis Saturday morning. J. W. BURST, Inspector-General.

Comrades, G. A. R., Attention—Gen. Sherman's Funeral.

In compliance with Special Orders No. 167, issued by W. L. Distin, Department Commander G. A. R., Senior Vice-Commander Harral, Medical Director McKinnie, Inspector Spink, and a large number of resident members of the G. A. R. will leave Chicago at 8:40 tonight via the Illinois Central railroad, arriving at St. Louis at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning and take part in the funeral procession. They will take along the department banner appropriately draped. The Illinois Central railroad will make half-rate, or $7.50 for the round trip, Chicago to St. Louis and return, and arrangements have been made with this company to place an extra number of free reclining chair cars and Pullman palace sleepers for the accommodation of the G. A. R.

Tickets can be purchased today at their office, 194 Clark street, or at depot foot of Lake street, good to return until Monday, Feb. 23, inclusive.

PARNELL IS COMING OVER

ALL PREPARATIONS FOR AN AMERICAN TOUR COMPLETED.

It Only Remains to Fix a Date for the Journey Which Will Not Conflict with the Engagements in Ireland—English Policemen Trying to Fix the Latest Whitechapel Murder Upon Sadler—The Matrimonial Editor Pays Damages for Breach of Promise.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Considerable mystery seems to surround Mr. Parnell's visit to America, but that he has concluded to go appears to be decided. Many communications have passed between the Parnellites here and those leaders in the United States who favor the cause, and all the arrangements for an enthusiastic reception have been made. The only thing left to be done is to fix a date. This cannot yet be named, as the time of Mr. Parnell's departure will depend altogether upon the exigencies of the campaign in Ireland.

TRYING TO CONVICT SADLER.

The Prisoner's Wife Tells Strange Stories About Him.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The interest of the public, especially in and about Whitechapel, still centers in the question whether the man Sadler is or is not Jack the Ripper. With a view of throwing light on the matter a reporter has interviewed Sadler's wife, who, on account of his furious temper, is unable to longer live with him. According to her story the sailor is a man of most peculiar temperament, who flies into an ungovernable rage over nothing at all and commits during these spasms the most violent actions.

"I would not live with him again," added the poor woman, "for when he is in his tantrums he is best left alone.

"I used to 'umor him like, but I've see him behave like a lunatic, and many's the time as he's got up rows in cold blood when nobody was a noggin' of 'im.

"But one thing I will say for him; never 'ave I knowed 'im to lose five minutes at 'is work. No matter how bloomin' drunk he might a bin the night afore, he allus comes to time next mornin'."

On being asked whether her husband had a knife Mrs. Sadler replied that he had a strange-looking clasp-knife with a long, dagger-like blade. She also declared that Sadler was acquainted with every nook and corner of London, and especially of Whitechapel.

Sadler has written a letter to a member of the union to which he belongs. In this communication Sadler asked his fellow-unionist to get the newspapers to watch the case, declaring that the police are quashing evidence favorable to him with the object of hurrying his conviction. Sadler denies buying or selling the knife stained with human blood which the police claim to have traced into his possession.

QUARRELING ABOUT EGYPT.

France Takes Exception to the Later Steps Taken by England.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—France has intimated that her protest through Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister here, made Wednesday against the appointment of Justice Scott as official adviser of the Egyptian Government implies a refusal to apply the economies resulting from the recent conversion of the Egyptian debt to the reforms the Egyptian Government proposed—namely: The permanent abolition of the Corvee, the increase in the army and police forces, and other military reforms. This "dog in the manger" policy only increases English popularity, as both the Khedive and Riaz Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, who is also Minister of Finance, are averse to a revival of French predominancy.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The *Temps*, in a violent article on the Egyptian question, finds additional evidences as to the vanishing of Egyptian autonomy in the Duke of Cambridge's reviewing the combined troops at Abassiyeh and the advance on Tokar.

The *Debats*, in an equally savage utterance, congratulates England upon dealing with a servile Khedive, but warns her that in throwing off the mask too imprudently she might as well declare a protectorate at once, adding, however, that such violations of pledges are dearer than a victory such as Tel el Kebir.

MOVING AGAINST THE SOCIALISTS.

Civic Guards in Belgium Sent to Charleroi to Suppress Any Demonstration.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19.—The reserve forces of the civic guards have been called out in the Charleroi district in view of the threatening state of affairs caused by the workmen's demand for the passage of a universal suffrage law. The workmen's general committee regard this action upon the part of the authorities as a menace and an indication of the refusal of the Government to revise the electoral laws or to grant universal suffrage. The workmen's committee has replied to this so-called menace by addressing a manifesto to the militia asking them to refuse to obey orders, to take sides with the workmen, and to resist what they term the Government's attempt to bring about a civil war. The Socialists say that the Government intends to pass a law severely punishing every word, act, or writing tending to incite the organization of strikes in case Parliament does not grant the workmen's demand for universal suffrage.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Matrimonial Editor Pays Damages to Miss Gladys Knowles.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Leslie Fraser Duncan, late editor of the *Matrimonial News*, has paid Miss Gladys Knowles the reduced amount of damages, £6,500, with costs, awarded to her as a result of her suit against him for breach of promise of marriage. On the first trial of the suit early last summer Miss Knowles secured a verdict for £10,000 damages. To avoid payment of this sum the defendant transferred his interest in the *Matrimonial News* and fled to the continent, and afterwards declined to accept Miss Knowles' proposition to compromise the matter by paying her £2,500. Later on Mr. Duncan went through the bankruptcy court, and during the course of his examination the fact leaked out that he was married in June to the Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville, widow of the novelist of that name and mother of Viscountess Masserene.

Mr. Duncan appealed against the verdict as being excessive, and the court, after due consideration, reduced the amount of damages as already stated. In spite of the payment of the sum awarded for damages together with the costs the criminal action commenced by Miss Knowles will still proceed, but a mitigation of the offense will be pleaded.

Another North Pole Searcher.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—Dr. Nausen, the distinguished Greenland explorer, proposes to start on his new polar expedition about the middle of June. He will endeavor to force his way through Bering Straits to the new Siberian group of islands in the Arctic Ocean. There he hopes to find open water stretching far towards to North Pole. His crew will be composed of only eight men, and his vessel will be provisioned for a five years' cruise, although he hopes to reach the pole within two. The Danish Government has contributed £2,750. M. Ganel still leads, and the same tents that were used in former expeditions will be taken to enable the party to encamp on the land or ice in case the vessel should be disabled. Strong boats will also be provided. Dr. Nausen expects to find undiscovered land in the neighborhood of the pole.

Accusing the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* today publishes in parallel columns a sermon which the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, pastor of the famed Tabernacle, preached in 1864 and an address delivered by the Rt. Hon. Joseph Savory, Lord Mayor of London, last week at the Polytechnic Institute in Regent street. The two discources are identical in almost every particular, long passages in the Spurgeon sermon being delivered unchanged in the Lord Mayor's address. Lord Mayor Savory, whose attention was called by a reporter to this singular coincidence, said that he was unaware of the similarity existing between the recent oration and Spurgeon's pulpit utterances of 1864. The Lord Mayor added that he had never, to the best of his knowledge, seen the sermon referred to.

A Bitter Attack by a Bishop.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Bishop McGovern of Dromore, has addressed a letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he warns the faithful not to attend the proposed Parnell meeting at Newry. The Bishop said that he had hoped that the poisoned atmosphere of the divorce court, with its filthy, disgusting, and scandalous revelations, would not reach the diocese. The proposed meeting was an insult to religion, to the Bishop, and to the priests, and was a laudation of a crime branded with the especial curse of Heaven. "Let God arise," exclaims the Bishop, "and his enemies can be confounded. Forbearance encourages iniquity, and let brave men and true who like godliness, hate adultery, and esteem the sanctity of the home use all lawful means to save the honor and good fame to their mothers, their wives, and their sisters by resenting the daring aggressions of those who are attempting to prostitute the country in order to aggrandize an individual and to hide their own filthy conduct."

Information About Fisheries.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Baron Henry de Worms, Political Secretary of the Colonial Office in the House of Commons, today, in answer to a question upon Newfoundland matters, said that the Government of Newfoundland has protested against the fact that the convention between Newfoundland and the United States had not been sanctioned by the Imperial Government. Baron de Worms added that the documents relating to the French modus vivendi and the Washington convention negotiations would be laid before the House before the vote on colonial estimates was taken, so as to enable the House to discuss fully the home Government's action in the matter.

Wants to Make It All Up.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Empress Frederick's arrival excites lively comments in well informed circles, as it is thought to be connected with the Emperor William's long-suspected wish to visit France, and that his Majesty intends to sound the French Government as to what places it would be convenient for him to visit in journeying through France and Spain. It is rumored that a hint has been conveyed to the Empress that the Emperor William will have a good opportunity to lessen the breach between the two countries by supporting France in opposition to England's determination to prolong her occupation of Egypt. It is announced that the Empress will leave for London tomorrow.

Plot to Restore Celman.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres to the *Gaulois* says: "A three-days' censorship of political telegrams which was imposed in order not to cause alarm in Europe has ceased. The plot to replace Celman in power, which was disclosed by Lawyer Rodriguez, was nipped in the bud by the activity of President Pellegrini and the loyalty of the troops. Quiet has been restored throughout the country.

Abandoning the Plan of Campaign.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TIPPERARY, Feb. 19.—The depopulation of the new town founded by Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and settled by those tenants of the Smith-Barry estates who decided to withhold their rents in accordance with the plan of campaign, is proceeding rapidly. Eleven more tenants have now decided that the plan is a delusion and a snare, and have in consequence made peace with their landlords by paying up their arrears to the agents.

Spain Negotiating for Free Tobacco.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—At a Cabinet council today, the Queen Regent presiding, Premier Canovas del Castillo gave a detailed account of the negotiations with America for a commercial treaty. He announced that he had obtained a reduction of the duties on minerals and other things, and said that he was now negotiating for the free admission into America of tobacco from the Spanish West Indies.

They Stand by O'Brien.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Justin McCarthy held here today, it was resolved to press for information as to whether the $15,000, part of the $40,000 released from the Paris fund, concerning which there has been so much discussion, has or has not been applied to the relief of the evicted tenants. The meeting repudiated the imputations cast upon Mr. O'Brien's name.

On a Cable Mission.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 19.—M. George Belleville, the chief manager of the French Cable company, will sail Saturday by the Umbria on a special mission to meet Mr. John W. Mackay in New York. When seen tonight he said: "I prefer not to disclose the motive of my visit to America. I admit, however, that it concerns some important matters in connection with cable affairs between America and foreign nations."

All the Elements Aroused.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—A terrific storm passed over Presburg, Hungary, today, unroofing houses, tearing up trees by the roots, and doing an immense amount of other damage. The storm was followed by an earthquake which caused two large fires. One of the buildings which took fire was a girls' college, several of the inmates of which were injured by jumping from windows. No one was seriously hurt.

Gen. Booth's Continental Tour.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—Gen. Booth lectured here tonight in the presence of a large and distinguished audience, which included the ministers of the Danish church and the British Consul-General. The General is very much pleased with the results of his tour in Scandinavia, and after leaving the peninsula he will go to Germany.

Trying Senator Stanford's Plan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—A commission has been appointed to initiate a system of credit advances to aid farmers hampered by the stagnation resulting from prohibitive duties on imported farm machinery.

Madrid Has an Earthquake.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Valencia today, causing much alarm.

The Earl of Beauchamp.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Earl of Beauchamp died today of heart-disease.

Cable Brevities.

The ex-Empress Eugénie has left Paris for San Remo.

The arrangements for the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland early next summer are being rapidly pushed forward.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were today removed from Clonmel to the ancient town of Galway, where the jail is more commodious.

Queen Victoria and her court returned to Windsor yesterday afternoon. Empress Frederick of Germany and one of her daughters will arrive at Windsor today.

The run of Mrs. Langtry's "Antony and Cleopatra," in which she has been supported by Mr. Charles Coghlan, at the Princess Theater, will come to an end Saturday.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has appointed Judge Bloesi Soldaw and Prof. Henssler to act as arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay railroad dispute.

THE WONDERFUL RED ANT.

How the Wisest of Little Creatures Managed to Bridge the Molasses.

The following remarkable story, told by an eye-witness, is entitled to a place among the instances of intelligence among the lower animals. A cook was much annoyed to find his pastry shelves attacked by ants. By careful watching it was discovered that they came out twice a day in search of food, at about 7 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. How were the pies to be protected against the invaders?

He did not have long to wait, for at 6:50 o'clock he noticed that off in the left-hand corner of the pantry was a line of ants slowly making their way in the direction of the pies. They seemed like a vast army coming forth to attack the enemy. In front was a leader, who was larger than any of the others, and who always kept a little ahead of his troops.

They were of the sort known as the medium-sized red ant, which is regarded as the most intelligent of its kind, whose scientific name is formica rubra.

About forty ants out of 500 stepped out and joined the leader. The general and his aids held a council and then proceeded to examine the circle of molasses. Certain portions of it seemed to be assigned to the different ants, and each selected unerringly the point in the section under his charge where the stream of molasses was narrowest. Then the leader made his tour of inspection.

The order to march was given, and the ants all made their way to a hole in the wall in which the plastering was loose.

Here they broke rank and set about carrying pieces of plaster to the place in the molasses which had been agreed upon as the narrowest. To and fro they went from the nail hole to the molasses, until, at 11:30 o'clock, they had thrown a bridge across. They then formed themselves in line and marched over, and by 11:45 every ant was eating pie.

Great Opportunity.

Nebraska State Journal: A Cincinnati physician has performed an operation that saves a child from idiocy. If he can operate successfully on grown men he ought by all means to come to Lincoln before the Legislature adjourns.

Closed on an Attachment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The bookstore of Nicholas Cogan was closed this afternoon on an attachment of $6,500 for books by the Belford-Clark company of Chicago.

THE WABASH MAKES HALF RATES.

Funeral of Gen. Sherman, St. Louis.

Friday, Feb. 20, the Wabash road will sell tickets to St. Louis and return at half rates, on account of the funeral of Gen. Sherman at that point Saturday. Tickets will be good returning until Monday, Feb. 23, inclusive. Compartment sleepers. Free chair cars.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

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During thirteen years of successful business experience the Association has earned a world-wide reputation for prompt and honorable dealing, and has paid to Feb. 1st, 1891, $2,198,829.15 in losses. More than 55,000 of the best business and professional men are carrying this insurance.

All Chicago business may be transacted at the Chicago office, 306 Chamber of Commerce Building.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE LITTLE.

Meissonier's Greatness as an Artist and His Meanness as a Man.

Lucy H. Hooper's Paris Letter: It is probable that art loses but little by his sudden decease. When a painter lives to be 80 the days of his executing his best work are usually definitely past, the example of Titian to the contrary notwithstanding. But the extinction of so prominent a personality, an artist of such vast and incontestable talent, is always an event to be deplored, especially when, as in the present instance, his fame had attained such widespread proportions as to form an element in the national glory. He was as much a portion of the greatness of France as was Victor Hugo. There is no need for me to expatiate on the details or the peculiarities of his genius. Everybody who cares at all for art knows what his pictures are like, and America is rich in examples of his immortal work. Perhaps no purchasers of his paintings ever paid more enormously or more appreciatively for his productions than did my country-people. Yet he hated us all with a bitter and outspoken detestation that would have been comical if it had not been so causeless.

In fact the character of Meissonier was, as one of his few detractors once said of his work, the apotheosis of the infinitely little. He was narrow-minded and quarrelsome to an extraordinary degree. On the other hand his vanity was colossal and his greed of honors and decorations was insatiable. He had won over and over again every prize that it was possible for a painter to gain. Yet he quarreled with one of the most illustrious of his colleagues because that gentleman, himself a winner of the medal of honor, introduced a resolution before the Jury of Fine Arts of the Universal Exhibition of 1878 that no holder of that chief recompense should be admitted to compete for it again. "We who have already won it," the author of the resolution said, "ought to stand aside and give younger and less known artists a chance to obtain it." But such was by no means Meissonier's idea. He wanted to have his own first prize incessantly repeated. And so fiercely did he resent his fellow-painter's suggestion that he refused to speak to him for years.

But he was always quarreling with somebody about something. He flew into a passion with Vibert because that artist painted the "Apotheosis of M. Thiers," as he had had some idea of treating that theme himself. He compiled a volume of etchings which was brought out by a noted art publisher of Paris. But the book did not sell, and Meissonier wrote an extremely insulting letter on the subject to his publisher. Forthwith that gentleman caused a cart to be laden with all the copies on hand, and gave orders that they should be taken to Meissonier's hotel and there dumped in the court-yard. His latest quarrel, that with the managers of the Salon, and the consequent split in the Society of Artists, has had a most deplorable effect on the cause of French art. Let us hope that now that the war-maker has departed peace will soon be proclaimed.

Let the Party Profit by Its Lesson.

Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.): Having done what good or ill it is capable of doing, in 1892 the Alliance will probably die of inanition, as its sporadic and bigoted predecessors have done. No party can survive long that is constructed upon such narrow lines, and especially if the lines are such as are opposed to the general welfare of the country, as those of the Alliance are. The influence of this new party may ultimately be the salvation of the Republican party, as it may be so exerted to the temporary disadvantage of that party as to induce it to put itself more in harmony with popular sentiment and National welfare. Misled by unwise and sometimes unscrupulous leaders, the Republican party has cooled the admiration and lost the support of hosts of those who devotedly followed it when, as for years it did, it represented the best thought and morals of the country. Admonished by defeat it is likely to take a new reckoning and start again upon a course of distinguished honor and usefulness. It has had enough such admonition to induce it to start afresh now by seeking a closer alliance with the people, by serving them instead of serving personal ambition and purposes, and by making itself again the party of ideas and principle. Should it do that before 1892 it would not need the rebuff it is pretty sure to get then from the new third party if it should keep upon its present course of narrow, selfish partisanship and class coddling at the expense of the masses.

Kansas Suggests a Novel Combination.

Topeka *Capital*: No two men within the Republican party would be stronger in 1892 than Blaine and Plumb. In the West Blaine towers above and beyond any other Presidential possibility. Senator Plumb is a representative Western man who would be specially strong west of the Mississippi River. The two men would unite the Republican party East and West. It would be suicidal for the Republican party to present Harrison to the people for renomination. His recognized antagonism to silver legislation and the lack of enthusiasm and interest in his renomination are so general that he can scarcely be considered a possibility. Blaine, Plumb, and Reciprocity would carry the Republican party to victory in 1892, because the men represent in themselves the progressive and aggressive spirit of Republicanism.

Judge John G. Berkshire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—Judge John G. Berkshire of the State Supreme Court died this evening at his home in North Vernon from an attack of pneumonia contracted two weeks ago.

The Popular Cocoa of Europe. The Coming One of America.
PURE........SOLUBLE........CHEAP.
Rich. Digestible. Stimulating. Nourishing.
Having a peculiarly delicious flavor—a food and drink combined—at a half cent a cup and *fit for a prince.*

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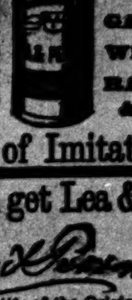

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SPALDING IS INDIGNANT.

HE TALKS OF THE ASSOCIATION IN SCATHING TERMS.

Its Action Places It Beyond the Pale of Consideration — False Statements Disproved—Manager Barnie Is Not Worried Over the Threats of the Chicago Man—Krauthoff Defends the Action of Ex-President Thurman—General Sporting News.

Local sporting circles were agitated beyond measure yesterday over the sensational turn base-ball affairs had taken. At league headquarters all was bustle and excitement. Mr. Spalding was a busy man all day sending and receiving telegrams and conferring with the base-ball magnates in the city.

He found time in the afternoon to issue the following sensational card:

I am too thoroughly disgusted with the recent action of the association people to enter into any discussion of the causes, as set forth, that have brought about the present complication in base-ball affairs. It is most discouraging and provoking beyond measure to learn that after four months of hard and conscientious work to the end of settling up the brotherhood war and laying a foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of the game, that a few irresponsible professional managers, with anarchistic tendencies and without a dollar to lose, should be permitted to spoil everything and again plunge the game into a state of chaos and discontent. As to the policy which the league will pursue in the matter I prefer at present to say nothing further than that it will uphold the National agreement and sustain the action of the National board, no matter how heroic may be its policy against the trouble which now threatens to still further disgust the public with base-ball. That the rank and file of base-ball lovers are disgusted beyond measure is becoming evident, and had their love for the game been less deep-seated and enthusiastic they would long ago have quit it entirely. If the strife of the last eighteen months has now got to be gone over again, however, I imagine the public will wish base-ball and its senseless bickerings at the bottom of the sea, and I don't know as I could blame them. Indeed, I am beginning myself to think that a temporary exile of the sport is about the only thing that will save it from absolute destruction. The very worst enemy base-ball has to-day are its professional managers and some of its players.

In endeavoring to throw the blame for the "break" upon the shoulders of the league the association is simply adopting the Brotherhood tactics. They held up the assignment of Bierbauer and Stovey as the cause, when in fact nothing can be further from the truth. This conspiracy has been hatching for two weeks, and would have developed just the same even though the Stovey and Bierbauer cases had gone the other way. Had the association not had this excuse it would have found some other. Cincinnati is the real jam-pot it has been after, and it was only waiting an excuse to make the break of yesterday. For a purely selfish and temporary advantage it would undo all the labor of the last six months and pull down upon its own head the temple that has sheltered it. Of course it must attack President Thurman. The utter idiocy of its action would not have been complete had it failed to do so. It has not only deposed him from the Presidency, but has insulted him by appointing a committee to investigate his accounts, when the probabilities are that President Thurman has never handled a dollar of association money. Mr. Thurman is perfectly competent, however, to defend himself against this deceit and ingratitude. In conclusion I want to state that while our league people have no fear of the association as an antagonist, we deplore its crazy act as one likely to disgust, beyond reclaim, the better element that has supported the game and assumed its responsibilities.

John T. Brush, who controls the National League franchise for Cincinnati, dropped into town quietly yesterday morning. He spent the day in consultation with Mr. Spalding. He was, as usual, reticent. When asked as to Cincinnati he said, in the most emphatic manner, that Cincinnati would have a league club no matter what the association might say or do. When asked if he had grounds secured he said that his declaration in regard to the club covered the point, as base-ball was not played in a parlor.

Hugh Duffy telegraphed from Boston that he had not signed with an association club and had no intention of signing.

J. Palmer O'Neil, who went to Springfield, Ill., to meet Staley and Jake Beckley, telegraphed that he had signed both men for his club. Thus another association ile is nailed.

The meeting of the Board of Control at the Auditorium tomorrow promises to be a sensational one.

NOT AFRAID OF SPALDING.

What Manager Barnie Says of the Chicago Man's Threats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Nearly all the American Association delegates have left this city for their homes. Al Johnson, Billy Barnie, and a few others, however, remain here, and today were engaged in talking over the effects of the sensational move just made by the association.

Manager Barnie of Baltimore says: "The league may also put a club in Cincinnati, but Johnson has the call, and with such stars as Kelly, Tebeau, and his Cincinnati men he cannot lose. It was bad enough to have Spalding's fingers on our throats nine long years. Spalding says he wants war and we will give it to him. He talks of blacklisting forever Kelly, Duffy, Farrell, and others who are going with us, but he is talking through his hat. You can say positively that there will be no conflicting dates if the American Association can prevent it. If the league tries to conflict it will get the worst of it. Manager Hanlon of Pittsburg claims he has signed Beckley, does he? Well, don't you believe it. Acting for Col. Schmelz, who was sick, I wired yesterday to Joe Pritchard of St. Louis to see Beckley. Beckley wired me he would accept Columbus' offer of $3,000 with $500 advance, and I directed him to wire to Cohen of Columbus for the advance money at once."

THEY WANTED CINCINNATI.

Thurman Says the Stovey Case Was Only a Pretext for the Revolt.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Ex-President Thurman of the American Association has been closeted the most of the day with John T. Brush and his attorney, Cale Van Hamm, regarding the proposed action of the National League on the base-ball war. No definite conclusion was reached and tonight Mr. Thurman left for Chicago, where he will attend a meeting of the Board of Control to consider the situation.

Before boarding the train Mr. Thurman gave a long statement of facts leading up to the present trouble. Asked if the Stovey and Bierbauer cases were not only a pretext for the revolt, he said:

"It is my firm belief that that is absolutely the fact. This trouble has been brewing ever since the purchase of the Cincinnati club by the Players' League. Ever since that time the members of the American Association have had their eyes upon Cincinnati and a desire to in some way regain that city. Several of the members have always been more or less opposed to going to Chicago, saying that they preferred Cincinnati.

The following was furnished for publication this evening:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Allen W. Thurman, Columbus, O.: It was to be expected that the decision in the Bierbauer and Stovey cases would make room for the withdrawal from the members of the American Association, even without the request at the opening of our august session that no remarks of approval or disapproval be indulged in. But none of us had an idea there would be such a wild burst of indignant rage, accompanied by so many threats of boycotting and the like. Of course, many of these things will reach your ears, and I want to be on hand early to assure you of my earnest cooperation in making the bold and secure policy of the association will be yours against the attacks of others who do not appreciate that your position is one calling for an impartial and conscientious discharge of duty. We took to you to protect the National agreement and the right of the members of the National board to form and express opinions without being intimidated by any one affected thereby. You and I differ about this matter, but I admit at once that you reached your conclusion in an earnest manner, and with a reluctance so extreme that it required a great effort on your part to reach it at all. Whatever may be said of the effect of the National agreement upon the transactions occurring before Feb. 1, there is no doubt that it is broad enough to reach offenses against the letter and spirit of its provisions since that day. There is still less doubt that the board will not hesitate to exercise its powers against persons whose rebellious conduct is founded upon less provocation. I have not hesitated to express myself so frankly and positively to you because I am desirous of convincing you of my earnest support and sympathies in whatever steps may be taken directed against you personally and against the independence of every member of the board.

Yours, L. C. KRAUTHOFF.

Beaten by a Triple Play.

A remarkable triple play in the ninth inning gave an exciting game of indoor base-ball to the Ivyleafs and defeated the Kenwoods at the Kenwood Club last evening. The score was 3 to 2 and the Kenwoods had three men on bases and nobody out when the calamity occurred.

Hatley struck out, Schlenk fouled to Bierbauer at Union Hall last evening. The Kenwoods played under protest on the ground that the Paraguis were playing non-members. Score, 8 to 4.

A committee consisting of Ed Andrews, F. J. Tucker, J. D. Hibbard, Lester Stevens, E. L. Ayer, J. F. Daniels, and E. H. Hatch has been appointed by President Hancock of the Midwinter League to make arrangements for the league banquet and theater party to take place Monday, March 7.

Duffy "Out for the Stuff."

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Joe Quinn telegraphs he has signed with the Boston league. Manager Irwin went to Albany today and signed Darby O'Brien for the Boston Association Club. Hugh Duffy has received telegrams from A. C. Anson and Fred Pfeffer advising him not to jump the National agreement. Duffy says he is out for the stuff and will go with the club giving him the most coin. The Boston league club has been given authority to sign Duffy if it can.

Signed by the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Wagner brothers today signed Hallman, McGeachy, and Corcoran, and also announced that Mulvey had signed an American Association contract some days ago. Sanders and Buffinton will probably also be added to the team.

Young on His Way to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—President N. E. Young of the National League of Base-Ball Clubs and Secretary of the Board of Control will leave the city tomorrow morning for Chicago to attend a hastily-called meeting of the latter to be held Saturday.

TO HAVE THE GAME LAWS CHANGED.

Legislative Committee Appointed by the Illinois Sportsmen's Association.

A committee of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association met in W. S. Low's office in the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday afternoon and decided to appoint a sublegislative committee to endeavor to bring about a change in the Game laws of Illinois. Some time ago a law was passed by the Legislature making the Pinnated grouse or prairie chicken season open Sept. 15. A mistake of the engrossing clerk at Springfield made the law read Sept. 1 instead of Sept. 15. The country boys at once took advantage of the mistake of the clerk and shot the birds long before the city men left town with their guns. The reason of the action yesterday was that there was no wish to antagonize the farmer hunters.

The legislative committee was also empowered to ask a change of the law allowing the selling of game in Chicago markets from Feb. 1 to Jan 10 and that the law apply not only to Illinois game but to game killed in other States. There were two South Water street game merchants present, Messrs. Bond and Barnett, and they fought this last proposition. It went to the legislative committee nevertheless.

It was proposed to have the present Fish Wardens act as game wardens as well, in order to overcome the inactivity of supposed game protectors in Illinois, and especially in the County of Cook. Dr. S. P. Bartlett of the State Fish Commission was nominated with his subordinates to look after game as well as fish, provided the Legislature will allow it.

The Legislative Committee appointed was as follows: M. S. Bortree, F. S. Baine, Dr. Bartlett, R. B. Organ, W. M. Sowand, Dr. N. Rowe.

It is a notorious fact that quail can be bought plucked from almost any game-dealing store in this city under the name of squab, in season or out of season.

CARTER AND IVES TIED.

The Favorites in the Billiard Tournament Neck and Neck for First Place.

The managers of the 14-inch balk-line tournament now in progress seem to have incurred the enmity of the weather clerk. The opening night was bad enough, but each succeeding evening has been worse until a climax was reached last evening. The weather was execrable, but the attendance continued undiminished. It has been remarkably good considering the elements.

The contestants were Hatley and Carter. Not much was expected of the game as a contest, as Carter was supposed, of course, to have too much speed for his opponent. The result showed the supposition to be correct. Carter took a decided lead early in the game and held it without trouble to the close. He won the bank, chose the black ball, and scored a zero. Hatley made 1 and Carter missed again. Double figures were not reached by either man until the fifth inning, when Carter made 16. The play was miserably slow after this until the thirteenth inning, when Carter picked up 36. Still he continued to play poorly and only a good break in the twentieth inning saved the game from being absolutely commonplace. The balls were left well together and Carter improved his chances. He continued to count open table billiards to 40, when he got the balls on the upper side rail and nursed them prettily for a time. At 50 he was applauded. When 55 was reached the balls broke, but Carter continued to count and at 85 he gathered them again in the same place. The prospects for his beating his run of 110 were good, but he failed to get force enough on a short draw and was compelled to break the balls badly to get them out of balk. He made 95 and fell down on a side draw from the cushion for position. The call at this point was Carter, 279; Hatley, 88. The latter braced up at the finish, but could never get near Carter. The score:

Carter—0, 0, 1, 2, 16, 6, 6, 2, 5, 12, 13, 0, 36, 15, 8, 30, 0, 0, 15, 28, 2, 0, 23, 7, 22, 0, 3, 25, 19, 23. Total—400. Best runs—36, 30, 28, 25. Average, 20 0-20.

Hatley—1, 1, 1, 2, 7, 10, 6, 1, 2, 22, 1, 0, 0, 2, 8, 1, 0, 6, 12, 3, 0, 21, 0, 6, 7, 43, 29, 2, 21. Total—210. Best runs—43, 29, 22. Average, 7 7-35.

The afternoon game was between McLaughlin and Capron. The former strengthened the favorable impression he made in the opening games and showed beyond question that he is quite a factor in the present tournament. He won the bank, chose the black ball, and made 11. Capron made 4. The game was a fairly even one until the twelfth inning, when McLaughlin picked up 32 points all over the table. He followed this with 21 and 72, placing the result of the game out of doubt.

Capron did not show the speed he did in his game with Maggioli, and, as stated yesterday, he has not skill enough to prove a factor in the tournament. He is a cool, careful, and methodical player, but is not class enough to win. The score was:

McLaughlin—11, 1, 15, 2, 4, 29, 3, 2, 25, 6, 6, 4, 22, 21, 72, 0, 24, 0, 27, 1, 46, 3, 1, 1, 8, 21, 2, 4, 11. Total, 400. Best runs, 72, 46, 32, 29. Average, 14 6-35.

Capron—4, 2, 17, 4, 0, 7, 2, 20, 0, 1, 1, 0, 8, 0, 1, 0, 0, 28, 14, 1, 3, 6, 2, 4, 1, 2, 29, 5, 23. Total, 194. Best runs, 29, 28, 23. Average, 6 26-29.

The standing of the players to date is:

	Won.	Lost.
Ives	2	0
Carter	2	0
Hatley	1	1
McLaughlin	1	1
Capron	1	1
Maggioli	0	1
Catton	0	1
Shaw	0	2

Today's games will be—Afternoon: Catton and Hatley, Carter and Shaw. Evening: McLaughlin and Maggioli. The first afternoon game starts at 12 o'clock.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The favorites ruled at Guttenberg today, first-choice horses carrying everything before them. The card was not particularly good nor bad, and for the fields that went to the post the speculation was phenomenally brisk. Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Fernwood won, Catherine second, Eira third. Time, 1:09¼.

Second race, seven furlongs—Shotover won, Germanic second, Rattler third. Time, 1:33¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Dalsyrian won, Lemon Blossom second, Rancocas third. Time, 1:07¼.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Peril won, Oregon second, Eira third. Time, 1:09¼.

Fifth race, one mile—Macauley won, Village King second, Woodtermont third. Time, 1:55.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Silent won, Armiel second, Buckstone third. Time, 1:28¾.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Weather and attendance were good. There were only three races. The summaries:

First race, selling, half a mile—Orphan Boy won in 51; Hellis F second; Wade third.

Second race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Phantom won in 1:02¾; Hero second; Emma J third.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Gilford won in 1:13, St. Paul second; Pritchett third.

General Sporting Notes.

Fuller, Boyle, and Lyons have signed with the St. Louis club.

H. J. Travis wants to wrestle any 105-pound man in Chicago for $100 a side.

Brooklyn has offered George Smith to Cincinnati for the new league team there.

W. H. E. Smith, the owner of Al Farrow, passed through the city yesterday on his way to California.

Fitzsimmons has lowered himself in the estimation of many people by acknowledging that he put up a fake with Jim Hall.

In the Amateur Championship Pool Tournament at the White Elephant Billiard-Hall Gollert defeated H. Day last evening by a score of 100 to 99 in fourteen racks. In the second game Carter made 100 to Jeffries' 63 in twelve racks.

Foster Confers with the President.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Ex-Gov. Foster of Ohio this evening said the President had sent no telegram to summon him here. He talked an hour with Mr. Harrison today, however, but would not state about what.

AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Representatives in Congress Instructed to Oppose the Pending Bill—Only Four Dissenting Votes Cast—Ohio Republicans Question the Right of Brice to Represent the State in the Senate—Michigan Industrial Convention—Political Miscellany.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland has been for some time the patron saint of the present controlling element of Wisconsin Democracy, and when the ex-President declared himself opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver Wisconsin Democrats discovered that those were their sentiments, too. Today the Legislature passed the following resolutions on the subject:

Whereas, The common experience of mankind has demonstrated the absurdity of the attempt to create wealth by a legislative enactment; and

Whereas, Any attempt to inflate the currency of a nation is a perilous undertaking, one that more particularly effects the toiling masses of the people who are the last to receive an increase of wages and the first to feel the rise in commodities; and

Whereas, The pending legislation in Congress relating to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, in the language of an eminent statesman, "threatens the business interests of the country with disaster"; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost efforts to prevent the passage of the bill now before Congress relating to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of their resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions were carried by a viva voce vote in the Senate and by a vote of eighty-eight to four in the Assembly. John Winans, the leader on the floor of the House, refused to vote, although his name was called three times. The matter was considered in caucus last night and there was a merry time. Finally it was left to a committee to draw up a plain and simple resolution against unlimited coinage and a number of members are kicking today because they believe some one has exceeded his authority in springing the resolutions, full of details, as was the case in both Houses.

The Assembly today ordered to a third reading the bill to prevent the employment of children in mines, factories, and workshops after amending it to make the limit 14 years of age instead of 13. This is the Democratic administration measure intended to take the place of the child employment feature of the defunct Bennett law.

Senator Kempf reported a bill relating to the deposit of State funds in the banks of this State. It constitutes the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer a board of finance. This board is authorized to receive bids specifying the rate of interest that will be paid upon the public funds to be deposited with the bidder. No bid shall be received until the bidder deposits $5,000 in the State Treasury as a guaranty of good faith. The funds are to be loaned to the person, association, or corporation offering to pay the highest interest. The surety bond of the deposit institution is fixed at the same amount as the present State Treasurer. The Treasurer is relieved from all responsibility for the funds.

Maj. Barbour of Chicago, representing the World's Fair, argued for an appropriation of $150,000 before the joint Committee on State Affairs today. The committee has signified itself in favor of such appropriation and Gov. Peck has signified his willingness to sign a bill allowing such amount. The members of the joint Legislative Committee to investigate the affairs of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal company are in Chicago today to demand the papers from the company's office there. United States Senator-elect Vilas tonight gave a public reception to the Legislature, members of the Wisconsin Editorial Association, and city people.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEME FOILED.

The Industrial Party of Michigan Defeats a Bourbon Plot.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—An unsuccessful effort was made by the politicians today to bring the Industrial party of Michigan over bodily into the Democratic camp. The plan was to force the Industrial convention to nominate Judge William Newton of Flint, a Democrat, for Supreme Court Justice, the nomination to be indorsed at the Democratic State Convention to be held here next week. The Industrialists opposed to fusion presented the name of O'Brien J. Atkinson of Port Huron. The forces were so nearly equally divided that the balloting continued for three hours. Babel raged from start to finish and when the non-fusion forces finally triumphed and secured Atkinson's nomination Newton's forces bolted the convention and left the hall in a body. Daniel P. Deming of Cass City and Charles Scott of Olivet were nominated for University Regents. The platform adopted demands the abolition of National banks and the free coinage of silver; prohibits alien ownership of land, and calls for a graduated income tax, a secret ballot, and eight-hour work day.

BRICE MAY NOT BE SEATED.

Ohio Republicans Question His Right to Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Ohio hope to subject the right of Calvin Brice to represent that State in the Senate to a scrutinizing examination. A document has been prepared declaring that Mr. Brice was not a citizen of Ohio at the time of his election to the Senate, and citing certain facts of records in New York to prove the assertion. This paper is signed by every Republican member of the Ohio Legislature and by every member of the Ohio Republican State Central and Executive Committees. It asks, moreover, that the Senate order an investigation of the question. The paper has been put into Senator Sherman's hands with the request that he present it to the Senate when Mr. Brice presents himself for admission. The question is a new one here and if formally raised in the Senate and an investigation ordered it will command a great deal of attention. The credentials of no other Senator have ever been challenged on like grounds, and the lawyers of both Houses are already discussing the matter.

G. A. R. Men Indorse Compton.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., made an attempt today to help President Harrison out of his dilemma in the appointment of a Surveyor General for Minnesota by unanimously indorsing James Compton of Fergus Falls. Telegrams to this effect were sent to President Harrison, Secretary Noble, and Senators Washburn and Davis. The report that a resolution was passed yesterday censuring Gov. Merriam for refusing to recommend an appropriation for the Soldiers' Home proves to be untrue. Some of the members merely expressed the opinion that the Governor's action was unjust and impolitic. At the election of officers this afternoon C. D. Parker of St. Paul was chosen Commander and L. M. Lang of Worthington Senior Vice.

Two special trains left this evening bearing veterans to St. Louis to the funeral of Gen. Sherman

Congressman Arnold Withdraws.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Congressman Warren O. Arnold has written a letter to the State Central Committee withdrawing as a candidate for Congress in the special election ordered for Saturday. His reason is that the Democratic majority in the Legislature has ordered the election Saturday, a day which a large number of citizens of the district (Seventh Day Baptists) observe as the Sabbath. Believing that the religious rights of citizens should be respected he withdraws from the contest. The State Central Committee indorses his action, but as the ballots are already printed Mr. Arnold's name will appear with those of the other candidates.

Woodruff Squares His Accounts.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—This afternoon Representative South of the House Committee on Auditors' and Treasurers' Books reported to that body that through his sureties ex-State Treasurer Woodruff had just paid Treasurer Morrow and Bank Examiner Hill the sum of $8,140.50, the full amount of the shortage shown to exist in Woodruff's cash account.

To Exclude the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—A bill has been introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to exclude Chinese from this State and compel those who remain to register, so that it may be known what becomes of them. The bill is said to have the sanction of Federal officials at Washington, and has been passed upon as constitutional by the Attorney-General of this State. The bill will come up within a few days for action by the Legislature.

Wisconsin Prohibition Conference.

MADISON, Wis. Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists will hold a State conference here tomorrow. At a preliminary meeting tonight there was an address by John P. St. John of Kansas. The meeting was held tonight in the City Hall. The Prohibitionists intended to hold their meetings in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, but they were refused permission by the Legislature. Mr. St. John talked about prohibition, the tariff, and devoted a large part of his remarks to roasting the Legislature.

No Civil Service for Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Senate today killed the bill applying civil-service regulations to employment in the benevolent institutions. The bill to place the appointment of State Oil Inspector in the hands of the State officers instead of the Governor was passed in both Houses over the Governor's veto.

New Balloting System in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Elections bill providing for the Crawford system of voting passed the House this afternoon. The bill will not meet with opposition in the Senate, as the Republicans are pledged to it by the resolutions adopted at their State convention.

They Favor Resubmission.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The House tonight by a vote of 60 to 46 passed the bill for a resubmission of the prohibition question at the next general election, one year from next fall. It is believed the bill will pass the Senate and become a law.

GLORIA COLUMBIA OTTOFY DEAD.

The Baby Who Was Named by Readers of "The Tribune" Two Years Ago.

Gloria Columbia Ottofy, the Fourth of July baby that received its patriotic name through THE TRIBUNE nearly two years ago, is dead. The little girl died yesterday, ere it had learned to breathe the inspiration of its given names.

GLORIA COLUMBIA OTTOFY.
[Picture taken at the age of one month.]

When, July 4, 1889, Dr. and Mrs. Ottofy were made happy by the arrival of the patriotic little one, the finding of an appropriate name became a difficult problem. Literature, both ancient and modern, was searched in vain for a suggestion. Then the father appealed to THE TRIBUNE, and THE TRIBUNE threw open the question to its readers. Names came pouring in from every quarter. In all some sixty or more were suggested. "Annexia," wrote one, would be just the thing. "Better call her 'Ann X.,'" said another. A third suggested "America Georgiana"—Merrie for short. Others presented "Belle of Independence," "Martha Georgiana," "Annie V. Sarah," "E Pluribus Unum," "Gloria Patriæ," "Columbia." "Iva Septem," "Aurora," "Odorina," "Cradle," "Rocket," "Baby Bunting," "Sapphire Works," "Dakota Montana Martha Washington," "Finis," and many others of more or less merit.

The name chosen was a compound of two that were suggested—"Gloria Patriæ" and "Columbia."

The baby's funeral will take place from the parents' home, No. 5924 Honore street, Englewood, at 7 o'clock tonight. Services will be conducted by the Rev. Florence Kollock. The body will be sent to St. Louis, where it will be incinerated Saturday morning.

ANTICO SOLD FOR $55,000.

S. A. Brown Pays a Fancy Price for Electioneer's Son.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Antico was the first horse offered at the Woodward sale today. The agent for Mrs. M. R. Bissell bid $30,000, when George Morgan of Chicago went $5,000 better. Then an agent of John D. Rockafeller, President of the Standard Oil company, bid $50,000. S. A. Browne now took a hand, and he and Mrs. Bissell's agent ran the horse up by small bids. It was finally knocked down to Mr. Browne for $55,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse at auction. Many horsemen present, however, say the sale was a fake, as Mr. Brown bought Mrs. Bissell's half some time ago for $15,000, and that he was allowed to run through the sale for advertising purposes. Be that as it may, nearly $12,000 of mares has already been booked to him, and he will probably remain in Kentucky at Col. Stone's farm.

Today's sale averaged more than any similar sale ever held in Kentucky, the fifty-eight bringing $137,165; average, $2,363. The next highest-priced horse to Antico sold today was Electrotype, also by Electioneer, he going to Bowerman Bros. of this city for $6,510.

Private sales were made today as follows:

W. C. French & Son, this county, to J. Walton, Falls Mills, Va., bay 2-year-old colt by Red Wilkes, dam Dictator Girl, by Dictator; price $1,500.

To J. S. Watson, Downey, Ia., bay 2-year-old colt by Red Wilkes, dam Young Ida, by Star Almont; price $1,500.

W. P. Withers, this city, to George H. Sperry, Vancouver, Wash., the weanling colt Scarlet Letter, by Red Wilkes, dam Addaletta, by C. M. Clay Jr.; price $2,500. This colt is entered in stakes aggregating over $50,000.

C. S. Shinn, this county, to G. D. Darnell, West Union, Ia., the bay 2-year-old filly Susie L., by William L., dam Prioress, by Administrator; price $1,500.

J. E. Ferguson, Scott County, Ky., to H. L. Sheffer, Fairmeville, Pa., the 3-year-old colt by Shawmut, dam by Egbert; price $1,000.

Morrison McClelland's executors to Jockey Patsy Freeman, the black 3-year-old filly Blanche's Last, by Vocalic, dam Blanche Rousseau, by Gen Rousseau; price $1,000.

The barn of Charles E. Butler burned in Bourbon County this morning, destroying five valuable horses, including the 3-year-old stallion Princemont, by Belmont, dam Ravenna, by Princess. Minnie B., Esmeralda, Retta Wilkes, and Hattie Wilkes were the others burned, and Exchange was badly injured. Insurance on horses $5,900, which about half covers the loss.

TOM RYAN RETURNS TO CHICAGO.

Danny Needham's Conqueror Warmly Received by Local Sports.

Tom Ryan, victor in Tuesday night's long fistic battle with Danny Needham at Minneapolis, returned to the city yesterday. In company with George Siddons he made the rounds of the sporting resorts and was given a warm reception everywhere. He shows no marks of his battle barring a cut on the lower lip and puffed hands. He is still sore from his work, and moves about with some exertion. The muscle soreness will wear off, however, in a few days and he will be as good as new. He pays the highest tribute to Needham's science and gameness and feels naturally elated at his victory over so good a man. His next battle will be with Patsy Kerrigan, whom Sullivan has offered to match against him. Ryan left $500 in the hands of Sam Moron, manager of the Twin City Club, to make the match for him. Ryan says that there was a mistake in the reports sent out of the fight. Needham wore no plasters on his hands. He wanted to, but on strong protest from the Chicago people decided to waive the point.

Ryan declares he will take a rest of two months now, as he has been in active training for six months almost incessantly. He has whipped Doyle, Bartlett, and Needham in rapid succession, and feels that he has earned a rest. He praises old Bill Richards for the superb condition in which the veteran trainer had him.

Hawkins Wants to Fight Ryan.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Billy Hawkins tonight issued a challenge to Tom Ryan of Chicago to fight for a purse of $1,500 before the Seattle, Butte, or any other club mutually agreeable, neither of the men to weigh more than 127 pounds at the ring side. If this is not satisfactory Hawkins says he will fight Ryan with kid gloves for $2,500 a side in private at catch-weights.

Will Fight Burke or Pritchard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Otto C. Floto, the manager and backer of Bob Fitzsimmons, says that Fitzsimmons will fight the winner of the Burke and Pritchard fight under the auspices of the National or Pelican Club, London, for £1,000 a side and a purse of £1,000, making the total stakes £2,000.

The Pitts-Jordan Fight Postponed.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Pitts-Jordan prize-fight set for last night was a fizzle. Pitts got scared at the officers and wouldn't fight. The match was postponed until Monday night.

DENOUNCES THE TROOPS.

A GOVERNMENT AGENT'S REPORT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

He Declares the Reds Had No Thought of War Until the Army Was Set in Motion —The Conduct of Both Officers and Men Pronounced Brutal in the Extreme—Big Foot's Band Defended—Debauchery Alleged at Pine Ridge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A special agent of the Interior Department, who was recently sent to Pine Ridge, has made report, which in substance is as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Sir: I have the honor to report in general upon my observations while at Pine Ridge Agency and the conclusions to which the facts as I saw them lead me. From all sides come conclusive proof that during the administration of Gallagher the Pine Ridge Indians made little advancement. He avoided controversies, it is true, but he allowed the Indians generally to have their own way. There was no discipline. As White Bird, a good Catholic Indian, told me Gallagher saw no difference in Indians. The quarrelsome, progressive, blanket Indian was treated with as much consideration as the most enterprising, earnest, and hopeful progressive Indian. There being no special inducement to improve many progressives slipped back into indifference. The school children in the agency boarding school wear long hair. No hearty support was given any of the schools and those in the camps were positively neglected. Gallagher was a great, good-natured, easy-going fellow who let things take their own course. In the last year of his administration he grew more careless, knowing his tenure of office would be brief.

When Dr. Royer assumed charge of the agency he found the system of government of the Indians lax and indifference prevailed everywhere. A good police force had been organized, but it had not been thoroughly disciplined. The Indians, accustomed to having their own way, looked at the new agent with suspicion. The ghost dances had been in progress for weeks and no effective effort was made to stop them. I think Dr. Royer meant to make a good administration. He was confronted with many difficulties, but Dr. Royer lacked nerve, experience, decision, and good advice. He failed. The troops were called out. The Indians were frightened. They had no thought of war. The first suggestion of hostilities came from the whites. The white people at the agency had no idea troops were needed or expected until word came that they were marching from Rushville. The information spread like wildfire among the Indians, and when the whole United States army was set in motion the Indians became very much alarmed.

A few non-progressive, ugly, lazy old bucks, like Two Strike, High Hawk, Crow Dog, White Horse, and Kicking Bear, all of Rosebud, Little Wound and Big Road of Pine Ridge, and Hump of Cheyenne River, aided by Sitting Bull at Standing Rock and Red Cloud at Pine Ridge, both of whom were too wily to engage in active hostilities, had long been seeking to stir up strife. The movement of the army afforded them all an opportunity to foment discord. They circulated the wild-est stories. Hump told the people of the central section that all the ghost-dancers were to be sent to Indian Territory. The others were equally regardless of the truth, and made their followers believe that the soldiers were sent to kill or imprison all who danced.

The Wounded Knee Tragedy.

Finally came that awful tragedy at Wounded Knee. It was an accident. Perhaps no human hand or brain could have prevented it. Its results were melancholy in the extreme, though not without some good effect. In the brief engagement at Wounded Knee more Indians were slaughtered than were killed in all the Crook-Terry campaign of 1876. Unfortunately for its place in history this affair must go down in the record not only as an accident, but as a massacre of innocents. In Big Foot's band of 120 bucks and 230 women and children, more than one-third were friendly Indians, many who had not even participated in the ghost dance or believed in the Messiah. They were there by accident or force of circumstances. And then it must be remembered, to the credit of Big Foot's band, it committed no depredations and made no threat of hostilities. They were not thieves, outlaws, or renegades. They had committed no offense whatever except to escape from Col. Sumner after he had arrested Sitting Bull. They were to be taken to the Missouri River and thence shipped to Indian Territory. They were willing to surrender to the Pine Ridge forces, but not to those on the river; hence Big Foot's statement to Capt. Whitside: "I would have surrendered before, but could not find you." And all the chiefs wanted to parley about was the question of what would be done with them if they surrendered. I cannot escape the belief that Big Foot's band as a whole acted in good faith.

There were soldiers enough to have pinioned the arms of every buck and disarmed him or bound him hand and foot, but of course the firing of a shot where the tension was so great was enough to precipitate a conflict. Crying "Revenge Custer," the slaughter went on, and men, women, and children went down to unnecessary death. Big Foot, sick on an improvised pallet in front of his tent, died with the rest. It was nine days after when the army found time to go out and pick up a few survivors, bury the dead, and bring in the dead soldiers. It was three hours after every Indian in sight had been killed or wounded—no quarter was given—that three or four troopers of Capt. Godfrey's troop of the Seventh deliberately chased a Cheyenne woman, an Ogalalla, sister of Red Hawk, a friendly, married to one of Big Foot's band, into the brush, and at close enough range to scorch the squaw's hair and blacken the faces of the children, atrociously murdered her and her three babies. Some say the act of a battle-ground, and while it was in progress, similar murders of innocents and non-combatants may be excused, but this instance proves the intensity with which the common soldier hates the Indian, and is a disgrace that will stain what the army not yet erased from its shield, though the murderers are known to Gen. Miles and other officers.

There were two murders only committed by Indians during all these troublous times. One was the cowardly killing of Lieut. Casey by Red Hand, a Brule Indian, who pretended to be friendly. The other was the wanton murder of the Government herder, an old man named Miller, by a son of No Water.

Evil Influence of the Army.

The influence of the army upon the Indian is bad every way. The soldier in the ranks hates the Indian and his feelings are reciprocated. The soldiers are gamblers and many of them are drunkards. Men born on the Sioux Reserve tell me they never before saw so much whisky drinking, carousing, blaspheming, and gambling. Under fear of the agency police force reported a gambling party in the agency blacksmith-shop one night. The police and soldiers made a raid and captured 150 soldiers and civilian army employés in the den. Indian squaws were given whisky by common soldiers and whisky was to be had everywhere. It is the ambition of the Indians to say that they abstained from overindulgence in the face of temptation.

The army officers nearly all drink. On more than one occasion officers were carried home from social parties by their friends, either fighting drunk or limp. In one of the trader's apartments jugs, bottles, and demijohns, and cases of liquor were constantly on tap. It was said they were the personal property of certain army officers, but every white man seemed to be able to draw the corks, and some of the orgies indulged by officers and civilians would disgrace a not very respectable doggery in a frontier mining camp.

Profanity prevails wherever the soldier is found. I met a dozen officers while at Pine Ridge, and I remember but one who failed to be blasphemous in ordinary conversation. And so throughout all the camps soldiers and officers alike are fearfully indifferent to the third commandment. The agency employés are profane in many cases, but the quality of their blasphemy is mild and lonesome by comparison with the sulphurous and startling oaths of military people. Christian Indians told me they had never heard so much swearing or known of so much drinking and gambling in all their lives as has been constantly before them during the brief interval during which Pine Ridge has been under martial control, and it was remarked that the army people were not in the least disturbed by it, nor did it seem to occur to those in command that such uncivilized forces were uncommon among Indians. No effort was made to curb the whisky-drinking or the blasphemy and almost none to prevent the other vices. Nothing was done to punish persons for bringing liquor upon the reservation, although contrary to law, and no military reservation is placed upon the whites.

The recruiting of scouts will badly demoralize the efforts of the Indian Office to encourage individual Indians to settle permanently upon tracts of land. The scouting service is very attractive to the Indian. They get $30 per month and board and clothes from it. The better class of Indians are going gladly into it, leaving the police force, other agency employment, their homes, their st

CAN'T PASS A SILVER BILL.

EVEN A COMPROMISE MEASURE HAS FEW CHANCES.

President Harrison Probably Will Not Be Called Upon to Consider Any Financial Legislation This Spring—Senator Cullom Indorses Congressman Cannon for Secretary of the Treasury—Indian Depredation Claims Provided For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Coinage Committee will probably agree to report the bill before it tomorrow. The members have not decided whether they will simply report it back unfavorably or whether a substitute shall be offered. The majority of the committee is against free coinage, but the supporters of that scheme don't care what the report is so long as the matter gets before the House. Col. Ab Taylor looks for a compromise providing for the purchase of the surplus silver and putting a mint charge on silver not the product of American mines. This is the same proposition that has been under discussion for weeks.

There is no certainty that the majority of the committee will support a substitute of this sort, and there is less certainty that any free-coinage legislation can be had this session. The probability is strong that the President won't be called on to veto any kind of financial legislation this session.

THINKS CANNON IS ALL RIGHT.

Cullom Believes the Man from Danville Could Run the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom was asked today: "What have you to say about the appointment of Mr. Cannon for Secretary of the Treasury?"

"I have not much to say that I know of," replied Senator Cullom, "except that it seems to me Mr. Cannon would make a very excellent Secretary of the Treasury, and he is perhaps as familiar with the run of expenditures of the Government as any man in the country. He is a careful, economical man in his official action, and at the same time, I think, believes in all necessary appropriations to carry on the Government on a plane worthy of a great country like ours. It seems to me also that Mr. Cannon's attitude on the tariff and other political questions is about as near a correct one as any prominent Republican we have. He is not an extreme high tariff man, and yet he believes in the principles and policy of protection to American labor and American industry."

"How as to his situation geographically?"

"It seems to me that he happens to live in about the right locality geographically, as it seems to be the intention or desire of the President to select a Secretary from somewhere in the West, and I assume that he does not wish to appoint a man from his own State. As Illinois has no Cabinet officer and is the third great State of the Union it would seem natural that the office should drop to our State if we have a man whom the President would regard as possessing the proper qualifications. So that while I know nothing about the President's purpose I think he can go a good deal further and fare worse than to appoint Mr. Cannon. I recognize the proposition that a Cabinet office is one that the President ought to select with reference to his own judgment as to the particular individual to be appointed. As Grant once said to me when I was urging a gentleman for a Cabinet officer, the man was a very good one, but that selecting a Cabinet officer was something like selecting a wife—the President must do that himself. I have not been very urgent in pressing anybody upon the attention of Presidents for Cabinet offices since, but I would be glad to see Mr. Cannon appointed, and think he would make a good officer."

PAYING FOR POOR LO'S WORK.

The Senate Passes a Bill to Adjudicate Indian Depredation Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Senate this afternoon passed the amended Indian Depredation bill. It is of importance to people all through the West. The House of Representatives passed and sent to the Senate a bill providing for the creation of a new tribunal, but there was a division in the Senate on this subject. Most of the Senators prefer to clothe the Court of Claims and the District and Circuit Courts of the United States with jurisdiction to adjudicate all claims of the character here mentioned. Senators from the States most interested in the subject matter were in favor of the course marked out in the bill in the House. The amount of money involved is uncertain, but the claims amount to many million dollars. Mr. Chandler said in the Senate that the amount which would be finally paid under the bill would be less than $5,000,000, while Mr. Faulkner gave it as his opinion that if the House bill were to become law it would take $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 out of the Treasury. As it passed the Senate no independent tribunal is created. The Court of Claims is given jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate claims by citizens of the United States for property destroyed or taken by Indians or Indian tribes within its borders. The District Courts of the United States are given concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in cases involving not more than $2,000, while the Circuit Courts have jurisdiction up to $10,000. Limitation as to time and manner of filing claims is waived with the proviso that none previous to July 1, 1865, shall be considered unless they have been allowed or are pending at the time of the passage of the act before the Secretary of the Interior or by Congress. Judgment against any band or tribe is to be paid out of annuities due such band, or when there are no annuities any other funds of that band are to be used. When there are no Indian funds the amount is to be paid out of the Treasury. Conference was ordered on the bill and some agreement will undoubtedly be reached.

INGALLS MAKES HIS LITTLE BOW.

He Resigns His Post in the Senate in a Neat Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Senator Ingalls, who was occupying the Vice-President's chair today as presiding officer pro tem., made a personal statement. He said:

Four years ago, the 25th of the present month, I was chosen President of the Senate pro tempore, and by subsequent election was continued in that station until the 2d of April last, when, under a resolution of March 12 preceding, I was unanimously designated to preside during future absences of the Vice-President and at the pleasure of the Senate—a function not previously exercised by any member of that body during the century of its existence. The Senate having been formally notified that my services here will end with the close of this Congress, in order to avoid embarrassment and to support the unity of deliberation I now tender my resignation as President of the Senate pro tempore, to take effect on the election of my successor in office. It would be an affectation of indifference unworthy of the Senate, unworthy of myself, and unworthy of this occasion were I to pretend to be unconscious of the distinction that has been conferred upon me by the suffrages of the Senate. And I should be alike wanting in sensibility and destitute of gratitude were I to withhold the expression of my grateful appreciation of the confidence and the consideration so long continued with which I have been honored by the most dignified, the most important, and the most influential legislative assembly in the world.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Newberry Thinks There Is No Hurry About the New Post-Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Newberry, who will represent the North Side in the House after the 4th of March, does not believe it wise to press the Chicago Post-Office bill to passage this session. Speaking of the matter today he said: "With all due respect to our Chicago enterprise and to the judgment of our contemporaries I do not believe the building could be ready in time for the World's Fair. It is a great undertaking, and we must remember that we have our hands full putting up the buildings and other accessories for the Fair itself. When the work of the Fair is done we will have a very large number of workmen in Chicago who will be seeking employment. If we start in about that time on a new Federal building it will take up much of that surplus labor, and I need not point out how important it is for the City of Chicago to have such employment ready."

Petitions from the Sailors.

Petitions have been received by the Navy Department from sailors on board the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, Yorktown, Philadelphia, and Dale asking that their pay be increased; that marines be removed from men-of-war as standing between sailors and officers; that sailors be created commissioned officers the same as in the army, and various other suggestions which they consider will improve their position, relieve them from humiliation, and increase the efficiency of the service, or make the common sailor to take more interest in his work. The grievances of the sailors are not regarded as well founded by naval officers, and it is pointed out that of the forty-four vessels in commission petitions have only been received from six vessels, and that of 1,461 enlisted men of these six men-of-war only 473 sailors have signed them. Of the 473 sailors who signed the petition only 187 are citizens of the United States, 161 being foreign subjects and 125 apprentice boys; and of the signers 210 are now serving their first term of enlistment, and some of these have served less than six months.

Oppose Beatty's Confirmation.

Few men have come to Washington with a bigger task than that which is before James H. Beatty, who arrived here this morning direct from Idaho. Mr. Beatty is the President's nominee for the District Judgeship of the new State. The Idaho Congressional delegation protested against being overridden in the matter, and presented the name of Judge Sullivan, Chief Justice of the State, but there was no compromise. Senator Dubois' friends claim that Judge Beatty took a hand with the Democrats in giving Claggett a rump election to Dubois' seat. Therefore they think if the President does not withdraw the nomination the Republican majority in the Senate ought to prevent Judge Beatty's confirmation.

Boarman's Case to Be Heard.

The House Judiciary Committee today again considered the subject matter of the resolution already reported to the House to impeach Judge Boarman of the Western District of Louisiana for high crimes and misdemeanors, and Representative Thompson will call it up in the House tomorrow at 2 o'clock if he can obtain the floor. Judge Boarman had made application to the committee to make a statement in relation to the matter, but the committee declined to consider it on the ground that a compliance with the request would involve a practical reopening of the case.

Will Ride on the Lakes.

A number of Congressmen representing districts in the lake region have planned a pleasure trip on the great lakes for the coming summer, and the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors have accepted an invitation extended through Representative Stephenson of Michigan to be their guests on that occasion.

Population of Two Southern States.

The Census Bureau today announced the population of the State of Tennessee by races as follows: White, 1,332,971; colored, 434,300; Indians, 173; Chinese, 64; Japanese, 10; total, 1,767,518. The population of West Virginia is given as follows: White, 729,262; colored, 33,508; Indians, 8; Chinese, 16; total, 762,794.

HAD HARD TIMES IN VENEZUELA.

Lynn Shoemakers Badly Deceived by a Spanish Firm at Caraccas.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Jacob F. Goss, a Lynn shoeworker, is just back from Caraccas, Venezuela, and a story of hardship, suffering, and deceit he tells. Goss was one of a party of shoemakers and women stitchers who left Lynn three months ago to introduce the shoe industry into Venezuela. They had contracts with the Spanish firm of Paul & Co. of Caraccas, and good wages were assured them. The party, on its arrival at Caraccas, however, found that the shoe factory had not been built. The girls were placed in a low, illy-ventilated one-story building, with a half dozen Spaniards employed in stitching shoe uppers for men's shoes by foot-power machines. The men were ordered to unpack and put in order the machinery which was lying around. The men were also required to do all sorts of menial labor. Furthermore, they found that their contracts were worthless, and the party was stranded without money and friends in Caraccas. Goss managed to get back to New York, but he says the situation of the others, especially the women, is desperate. The climate does not agree with them, and they endured and are still enduring great suffering. The natives treat them with contempt and their lot is a most unhappy one. When the operatives entered into the agreement they were informed that board and lodging were much cheaper than in this country. Mr. Goss stated that this is absolutely untrue, the workmen being forced to pay as high as $10 per week for board.

LIGHT TRADING ON WALL STREET.

But Slight Fluctuations Recorded—Gains by the Grangers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Only a half-holiday market, light trading, and slight fluctuations. And yet the transactions make a pretty respectable total in view of the fact that the Stock Exchange is to be closed from noon Saturday until 10 o'clock Tuesday of next week. There is always an indisposition to carry stocks over such an interval with all the chances of "something happening." Needless to say, anything that "happens" always favors the bears. In view of this fact today's market must be considered fairly active and distinctly strong. Most of the more active issues are a fraction higher, the Grangers, in particular, showing net advances of ⅛ to ⅝. Silver bullion certificates crept steadily upward and ended at 99⅛, a net gain of ⅝. Louisville is up ¾, and Chicago Gas advanced ½ on transactions in 700 shares. New England fell off ½, to 35, and rallied to 35¾ at the finish. In Burlington and Quincy transactions were only about 7,000 shares as against 50,000 yesterday, and the closing sale shows a net gain of ⅝. Railway bonds were not active, but the transactions were well distributed and prices were well sustained. A belief that the Silver bill will receive its quietus at the hands of the House Coinage Committee tomorrow gave tone to the speculation all round.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF GAME LAWS.

New England Sportsmen Wrought Up Over the Capture of Live Deer.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—New England sportsmen are greatly stirred over what some claim to be a wholesale attempt to capture deer in violation of the Maine laws. The names involved are those of Austin Corbin, the Pennsylvania millionaire, and two well-known Maine guides. Mr. Corbin is the owner of preserves comprising several hundred acres near Croydon, N. H. This land is surrounded by wire fences, and within its boundaries moose, elk, caribou, deer, boar, and other large game run wild. Mr. Corbin, it is stated, has contracted with these guides for the capture and delivery of from 50 to 100 live deer at these preserves in New Hampshire. The Maine Game Commissioners insist that the plan is to capture them in that State. The guides, however, assert that they have secured a permit from the Canadian Government to take them in Canada and that those secured were obtained north of the boundary line.

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Opening Services to Take Place in Washington Sunday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The opening services of the Woman's National Council will take place at Albaugh's Opera-House Sunday afternoon. They will be conducted by five women preachers—the Revs. Mila Francis Tupper, Caroline J. B. Bartlett, Anna H. Shaw, Olympia Brown, and Ida C. Hultin. These preachers each represent a different denomination and all are pastors of flourishing congregations with the exception of the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, who, after being a pastor eight years, resigned her charge to enter into the temperance work. She is now President of one of the associations represented—Wimodaughsis. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, the President and founder of the King's Daughters, will also take part in the services, and Mrs. M. Elizabeth Johnson will contribute a solo.

ZOE GAYTON REACHES ST. THOMAS, CAN.

Progress of the Walker in Her Trip Across the Country.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Feb. 19.—Miss Zoe Gayton, the actress, who is walking from San Francisco to New York for a prize of $2,000, was expected here last night and a large crowd awaited her arrival at the city limits, but she decided to pass the night at Shedden, the second station on the Michigan Central railway west. Miss Gayton, who is accompanied by her manager and another gentleman representing the prize-giver, is walking along the Michigan Central railroad track from Detroit to Buffalo and left Windsor last Friday. The operators along the line are keeping the record of the time of the party, which has been called the "Sunset special."

Indoor Base-Ball at Rockford.

Parties wishing to accompany "D" Battery Indoor Ball Club to Rockford Saturday evening, 21st, can secure tickets at Illinois Central office, 194 Clark street. Round trip, $5. Train leaves Chicago at 4:20 p. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is Parker's Hair Balsam.

Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

FISH FOR RECIPROCITY.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Less Trade Restrictions and Ultimate Annexation the Destiny of Canada—The Campaign Now Going On in That Country One of Great Moment—Fears That a Tory Victory Means Trouble with the States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Among the few ante-bellum American statesmen whose wisdom in the art of government may still be consulted without reference to the dead and expansive records of history is Hamilton Fish, President Grant's Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had just returned from a visit to the house of mourning of his old friend Gen. Sherman when a reporter called upon him this morning to ask his views on the question of reciprocity.

"I was one of those who helped to negotiate the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with Canada," said Mr. Fish, "and that was the best in the shape of reciprocity that we could do at that time. I have always thought it a mistake that that treaty should have been abrogated. Had it gone on Canada would have been very much nearer annexation now than she is. But our people were under pressure when the treaty was abrogated. The war and the excitement made it appear advisable to some, who perhaps afterward regretted it."

"Then do you think that annexation is the destiny of Canada?"

"It must come some time; perhaps not in your time. I do not say that it is within the sphere of practical politics today. But to consider that the imaginary line which stretches along a parallel of latitude dividing two peoples of common language and common interests should be an actual line of custom-houses to hamper trade between the two countries is an idea unworthy of the Western world of trade and commerce in this age of enterprise and progress."

"What do you think of the South American reciprocity treaty?"

"O, I don't want to criticise. I know what the word reciprocity means as it is used now. It may mean a vote for President or a vote for Senator, or what not. I am in favor of reciprocity in the broadest, fullest sense of the term; reciprocity which means trade and benefit to the people. I have always been in favor of a certain measure of protection to infant industries. But the child grows and the industries do not forever remain infants. There comes a time when protection ceases to be a necessity, when industries do not need to be fed with pap."

"Then you think that reciprocity in its broadest measures and generally applied would be a good thing for the United States at large today?"

"Decidedly I do. And I believe that the McKinley tariff is prohibition and not protection. There was no necessity for it. You may quote me as believing true reciprocity in all directions to be a wise policy for our country and—I am not a restrictionist."

CANADA APPROACHES A CRISIS.

Trade in That Country in a Bad Way, and Politicians Anxious.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—The unfriendly attitude of the Canadian Ministers to the United States during the campaign leads it to be feared that if the Government be sustained it will precipitate hostile action toward the Americans. The enforcement of non-intercourse and the act of stoppage of the traffic of the Canadian railways at the border line are destroying the most valuable part of our trade. The Farrer pamphlet has opened the eyes of the public, which foresees the disastrous consequences to the colony if it loses the opportunity of obtaining reciprocity. Yet many are reluctant to support the Liberal policy on account of the charges of disloyalty to and discrimination against England. It is felt that a crisis has been reached and some action is necessary to relieve the depression of Canadian trade. If there were any intimation from the Imperial Government before the elections of giving color to the hint let fall by Sir Charles Tupper that Canada may yet enjoy with the other colonies favored treatment in the British markets it would doubtless check the present movement in Canada, which many think must end in annexation.

Premier Sir John Macdonald's charges of treason are being actively used to prejudice the Liberal party, and there are bitter attacks in the Government papers. One advises the writer of the pamphlet and Sir Richard Cartwright to go to the United States, adding "Canada has an ugly habit of hanging traitors." It is reported that the Government will release $1,000,000 worth of bonds which were retained as guarantee for the eastern portion of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

SIR JOHN'S FOOLISH TALK.

A Gratuitous Insult to the People of the United States.

LISTOWEL, Ont., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a large meeting here tonight, and was enthusiastically received. He characterized as unparalleled nonsense Sir John Macdonald's statement in his Toronto speech, that while reciprocity in natural products would be good and loyal it would be treasonable to have unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Cartwright continued:

Never in the history of a free country has there been so ill advised, so uncalled for, so foolish, so awkward a speech made by any responsible and experienced public man as that made by Sir John Macdonald at Halifax when he went out of his way to insult the people of the United States. "What," said Sir John, "has Canada to gain by joining the United States with its mass of foreign ignorance and vice? They will have revolution, while we can sit calmly and quietly under the British flag and look with philosophy upon the struggle of a fierce democracy." If he sends his commissioners to treat with the people of the United States the first thing he will have to do is to take back his insult to them that he would sit by and laugh at our neighbors being torn by the revolution of a fierce democracy. The most loyal service any colony could render the motherland is to remove the causes of friction between that land and her greatest offspring—to cement the two greatest English-speaking nations of the world in the bonds of friendship; and the true loyalists are those who strive by all honorable means to secure such a blessing, while they are in truth guilty of treason who do anything to unnecessarily wound the feelings of a generous yet sensitive nation. Sir John's talk of treason cannot be taken seriously. Let him arrest the parties he accuses if he dares.

BARRICADED THE ROAD.

Sir Hector Langevin Gets Into Trouble with His Opponents.

SOREL, Que., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A grand reception was given to Sir Hector Langevin on his arrival at Berthier from Three Rivers this afternoon. Fifty sleighs drove from Sorel to meet the party at Berthier. After an informal reception at the Hondes Hotel the party formed a procession and started for this place amid the greatest enthusiasm. A large squad of the opposite political party barricaded the road with fence-rails, etc. The occupants of the first sleigh, which contained Sir Hector and friends, were assailed by a gang of men who were armed with sticks, etc. Fortunately none of them were seriously hurt, Sir Hector receiving a slight bruise and Mr. John McCarthy a dislocation of his left arm. The sleighs in the rear hearing the disgraceful attack immediately hastened forward and dispersed the obstructionists. The procession then marched to Sorel, where an enthusiastic reception was accorded Sir Hector.

A Testimonial.

The following testimonial to Mr. J. J. Grafton, Manager "Grafton Tours through Old Mexico," from members of his January party was received at the office of the Chicago and Alton railroad today: "We take great pleasure in expressing in this manner our gratification and satisfaction with your management of our thirty-day trip through old Mexico. The journey has been full of delightful experiences, and for your kind care and constant attention to our wants we are under many obligations. Wishing you great success in your enterprise, we subscribe ourselves—Gov. Alexander Ramsey, Henry C. Rew, W. H. Colvin, W. W. Colvin, W. C. Egan, D. W. Irwin, Joseph Jackes, F. V. Hyderstaedt, A. V. Hyderstaedt, M. L. Coleman," and others. The next and last Mexican tour for this season will leave Chicago by special vestibuled train at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Feb. 24. For tickets and full information apply to Robert Somerville, City Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago and Alton railroad, 195 South Clark street, Chicago.

Gen. Sherman's Funeral.

All members of the Grand Army of the Republic who intend going to St. Louis via the Wabash road please report either by mail or personally by Friday noon to Thomas L. Johnson, Adjutant Post 5, G. A. R. Hall.

BIG SPLIT AMONG THE TURNERS.

The Resignation of the Chicago Members Rends the National Body in Twain.

The split in the ranks of the Turners has come. The strongest society in the National Turnerbund, in fact the society that organized the national body, has practically withdrawn from the big organization. Its 800 members will be undoubtedly followed by Turners all over the United States, and it is predicted that in a short time the famous and powerful Turnerbund will be a reminiscence. The trouble originated several years ago on account of the influence Socialists and Anarchists began to exert through the National order. Three blows were struck against this radical rule in Chicago, the last by the North Chicago Turngemeinde. This last is expected to be the final blow which shall divide honest Turners from designing Anarchists and Socialists.

A few years ago, the better class of Turners allege, socialistic and anarchistic organizations secured membership in the Turnerbund by misrepresentation. It was not long before they began to show their hand. Johann Most and his disciples outnumbered the more conservative members, and the Turnerbund became a machine in their hands. They wielded it for their own purposes. They passed their own laws, one of which was that no member of an individual society could be expelled except by the Turnerbund, which meets triyearly, and that pending the decision of the National body the accused member was qualified for election to office.

Some of the Turners talked of rebellion. Dissatisfaction grew. And then began the war. Chicago is the stronghold of the Turners. It contains thirty-four societies with a membership of about 5,000. Here it was that the first blow was struck against the radical Turners. The West Side society withdrew from the Turnerbund and formed what is called the National Turnverein. But this blow did not cripple the Turnerbund. It proceeded on the plans laid out by Most and his satellites. About two weeks ago came the second shock. The South Side Turners withdrew and formed an independent organization. Things began to look ominous for the Turnerbund.

But the withdrawal of the North Side Turners is looked upon as the knock-out blow. The indirect cause of the latest split is Julius Vahlteich, a photographer, who is said to have fled from Germany after having been condemned for his connection with Anarchistic societies. He joined the North Chicago Turngemeinde. Not long ago he was tried for disclosing secrets of his society and defaming the officers of the organization, and found guilty. The society wished to expel him, but some of the members said this would be unconstitutional. Attention was then called to the arbitrary law of the National body, and the majority of the North-Siders favored ignoring the constitutional provision.

In the meantime the District Board, a body that is subordinate to the National organization, and has control over the societies in the Chicago district, stepped in and notified the North-Siders to defer action until a decision could be rendered in the Vahlteich case. The North Chicago Turngemeinde ignored the District Board, and also determined to ignore the National body—the Turnerbund.

Wednesday night the Turngemeinde met at the North Side Turner-Hall. The gathering was the largest in the history of the society, and the session lasted till after midnight. President Blum of the District Board was present and asked that Vahlteich be permitted to remain in the society until a decision could be received from the highest authority. A warm discussion arose about the anarchistic and socialistic bodies taken in by the Turnerbund. It was shown that since the National body took on its more radical complexion quarrels between it and the North Chicago Turngemeinde had been frequent, and the best way to avoid a repetition of these quarrels would be to withdraw from the Turnerbund. The question of Vahlteich's expulsion came up and he was ousted by a vote of 132 to 37.

This is in effect the Turngemeinde's resignation. It refuses to obey the laws of the National body, and will therefore have to be suspended. This is what the local body desires. The North Chicago Turngemeinde organized the National body; it was the leading power in the Turnerbund until the radicals secured sway; it contains about 800 members, and its standing and strength secure it a large following. It is now expected that the split will extend throughout the United States and that all conservatives will leave the Turnerbund and form independent societies, as has been done here. The chances are that a new National body will be formed by the conservative element, after which the division between radicals and conservatives will be complete. The withdrawal of the patriotic element will sap the strength of the Turnerbund, removing from it tone and standing.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The Southern Association Elected Officers at Memphis Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The convention of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association closed today. The election of officers resulted in the reelection of J. B. White of Grandier, Mo., President; Capt. George S. Lacey of Bogue Chitto, Miss., First Vice-President; and J. H. Trump of Little Rock, Secretary. N. W. McLeod of St. Louis was elected Treasurer. The Committee on Social and Political Conditions declared positively that no man, woman, or child need entertain the least apprehension or fear that every right will not be respected; that social recognition will be granted them in measure to their merits.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Henry George is enjoying himself in Bermuda, cultivating a three-meal-a-day appetite, an ability for eight hours' sleep, and a liking for the pronounced perfume of tear-starting onions.

John Hampden, an Englishman who was always trying to disprove the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and arguing that the earth was a big round table as flat as a gigantic pancake, has died and gravitated to the great unknown.

Elias Lyons, who died a few days ago at Muncie, Ind., possessed a marked physical peculiarity in the fact that he had no hair, being hairless from his birth. He also has a son that has no hair other than a light fuzz on the top of his head.

Mr. Ingalls' friends will rejoice to know that he will not go to the poor-house immediately, even if he does not promptly resume his law business or accept some new engagement next month. It is said that he has $300,000 or more comfortably invested.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, née Willing, possesses great beauty. Her hair is dark brown, and her complexion wonderfully clear and fresh. Slanting eyebrows add piquancy to her face. When in conversation her face lights up, and she becomes far more attractive. She is probably not more than 22 years of age.

Prof. Luigi Monti, formerly of Harvard College, says of the new Italian Premier, Marquis Rudini (who was Mayor of Palermo while Prof. Monti was United States Consul there), that he had the street of San Antonio, one of the handsomest in Palermo, changed to "Via Lincoln" upon the death of President Lincoln.

Gen. Sherman died possessed of a considerable fortune, estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000. He bought real estate in growing cities in the West and cleared a good deal of money. Although a good liver Gen. Sherman did not spend all of the $13,500 salary received by him from the Government for many years, and his savings he invested.

Ex-Senator W. W. Eaton of Connecticut declares first for Hill, second for Gorman, and for Cleveland not at all. "Cleveland," he says, "is not a good Democrat. He is more of an autocrat. He is not in touch with the masses and never was. I sincerely hope the next nominee of the Democratic party will be a true and tried Democrat. That man is not Grover Cleveland."

George F. Kibling is serving a sixty-year sentence in the Vermont House of Correction for violation of the prohibitory law. He was convicted of 715 offenses of selling liquor, the prosecution being pushed by the faculty of Dartmouth College. Kibling's place was near the line and was a favorite though forbidden resort for the students. The whole sentence was 22,047 days, or over sixty years, and is the longest ever known to have been imposed.

The Last Stone in Position.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Yesterday the last stone in the large granite dry dock, which has been in the course of construction at Mare Island for nineteen years, was placed in position. The dock has cost the Government $2,500,000. When the seams are painted the dock will be completely finished.

Low Rates to St. Louis.

The Chicago and Alton railroad will sell excursion tickets Chicago to St. Louis and return at rate of $7.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to go on all trains of Friday, 20th inst., and good to return up to and including Monday, 23d inst. The Chicago and Alton railroad have added to the equipment of its Chicago and St. Louis line Pullman parlor-cars on day trains and the new Pullman compartment sleeping-cars "Majestic" and "Teutonic" on night trains.

FROM CRIME TO RELIGION

A MINNEAPOLIS MURDERER BECOMES A REVIVALIST.

He Is Arrested While Offering a Prayer in an Iowa Town—Homesteaders Getting Into Line to File Claims on the Forfeited Wisconsin Central Lands—Rockford, Ill., Merchants Taken In by a Slick Swindler—General News of the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—It is not often that a man shoots his sweetheart, puts a bullet into his own person, eludes the police, and turns up in the country as a revivalist, but precisely this thing has been done by Peter Helgren of Minneapolis. Three weeks ago Christine Peterson refused to marry him, whereupon he whipped out a 32-caliber revolver, shot the girl through the left lung, and then fired at himself. His second attempt at marksmanship was, however, a poor one. The ball simply plowed into the fleshy part of the neck and inflicted a slight wound, which is already nearly healed. Discouraged over the failure of this attempt, the fellow hurried from Miss Peterson's home, No. 3645 Washington avenue, north to the river. He hunted industriously for an opening in the ice where he could consign his body, but he found none. He followed the river northward for miles, but he failed to find an opportunity to end his life. He then came down-town, took the Minneapolis and St. Louis track and walked out to Goodwin, then to Delano, then to Watertown, and later to Crow River. At the last named place he hid for a few days and then went out to Kingston and began a revival meeting at the house of Jens Oleson. When a Minneapolis detective arrived at the Oleson residence Helgren was in the midst of a prayer. He was visibly affected and greatly surprised when placed under arrest. He, however, admitted the shooting, related the story with exactness and apparent honesty, and departed peaceably with the officer. He was arraigned this morning in the Minneapolis Municipal Court, waived examination, and was held to the grand jury without bail.

HOMESTEADERS GETTING INTO LINE

Preparations to File Claims on the Forfeited Wisconsin Central Lands.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A large number of homesteaders have already formed into line at the United States Land-Office in order to file on the Wisconsin Central forfeited lands, which will be open for filing Monday morning at 9 o'clock. They will have to remain in their position four nights and three days yet in order to hold their chance. The land is valuable, and the man first in the line, who has been there since Wednesday evening, has been offered $1,000 for his place. Landseekers are coming in from all over the country. The Ashland Rifles will act as special police to preserve order.

ROCKFORD GROCERYMEN SWINDLED.

Various Firms Out Through the Operations of an Alleged Traveling-Man.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A traveling-man named L. Woodford came to Rockford last Saturday and canvassed the city in the interest of S. S. Borden & Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of canned goods. He offered the goods at exceedingly low prices and the grocers jumped at the opportunity to buy. He sold good bills to W. A. Moore & Co., H. S. Post, and Lawton Bros. The goods came yesterday, and were billed at prices considerably in advance of the prices named by Woodford. Woodford said the firm did not dare bill the goods at the low prices, but he would accept the prices he had mentioned and receipt the bill. In most cases the merchants bit and paid him. He gathered in about $200 and left the city. One of the merchants was suspicious and telegraphed the Chicago firm. The latter sent back word to have Woodford arrested, but the traveler had flown. Mr. Schlosser, representing the Chicago firm, came here later and investigated. He thinks that Woodford has robbed the firm of thousands of dollars. He has worked Elgin, Marengo, Belvidere, and other places.

DISCUSSED FARM AND DAIRY.

Second Day of the Grangers' Institute at Dixon, Ill.

DIXON, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The second day of the Farmers' Institute and State Dairymen's Association opened with a good attendance. Henry Brimblecom of Woosung, Ill., read a paper on "Potato Culture." He was followed by Prof. E. H. Farrington, Chemist of the Illinois Experiment Station, Champaign, on "Milk-Testing." J. L. Moore of Polo, Ill., read a paper on "Timber Culture," and J. G. Heaps, a veterinary surgeon of Annawan, Ill., talked on "Lumpy Jaw, Cause and Cure."

This afternoon J. H. Monrad of Winnetka, Ill., opened the session with a paper on "Milk and Atmospheric Influence." "The Care of Milk at the Dairy" was ably handled by E. E. Garfield of La Fox, Ill. Dr. A. H. Baker, Principal of the Chicago Veterinary College, gave an address on "The Milk Functions of the Cow." Prof. E. H. Farrington of the Illinois Experiment Station, Champaign, made an address on "The Composition and Analysis of Milk."

Tonight "Illinois at the World's Fair" was discussed by a number of able speakers. The Ladies' Quartette furnished music. The Awarding Committee of the Dairymen's Association has been busy all day judging the dairy products. A full list will be given tomorrow.

Wisconsin Editors Elect Officers.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Editorial Association finished its winter session today. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, J. E. Heg, Lake Geneva *Herald*; Vice-Presidents, E. Hurlbut, Oconomowoc *Free Press*; Samuel Shaw, Crandon, *Forest Leaves*; E. D. Charlton, Brodhead *Independent*; L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee *Journal*; John Nagle, Manitowoc *Pilot*; Charles W. Bowron, Oshkosh *Northwestern*; John H. Powers, Baraboo *Republic*; F. F. Morgan, Cumberland *Advocate*; E. D. Coe, Whitewater *Register*; Secretary, F. W. Coon, Edgerton *Reporter*; Assistant, O. G. Munson, Viroqua *Censor*; Treasurer, Joseph M. Chapple, Ashland *Press*. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the Legislature to make liberal appropriations for the World's Fair.

The Fight Over Soulard's Millions.

GALENA, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The contestants of the will of the late Henry G. Soulard, the St. Louis millionaire, who died Feb. 16, leaving his entire estate to his deceased wife's relatives, Soulard Lamotte and Mrs. Mullanphy Cates of that city, will include the direct heirs at Galena, Mrs. Soulard, the widow of the late James G. Soulard, brother of Henry G., and her children, Mrs. Harriett Webb and Mrs. H. F. McCloskey; also Mrs. Henry Corwith of Chicago. There are likewise direct heirs at Dubuque, Ia., and Mount Carroll, this State, who will join in the suit, which promises many interesting and sensational developments. The complaint to have the testamentary document set aside will allege mental incompetency of the deceased to make a will during the last ten years of his life.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Michael Farrett, a farmer near Keystone, fifteen miles north of this place, had two narrow escapes from death last night. First, from the train, which knocked him off the Pan-Handle bridge over Lick Creek, a twenty-five foot fall; second, from freezing. He lay where he fell all night. He was discovered this morning and taken to the paper-mill close by, where he was thawed out. He has several bad cuts about the head and is terribly bruised, but it is thought that he will recover.

A Drunk Leads to a Damage Suit.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anderson of Clayton, Ill., has brought suit for $10,000 in the Hancock County Circuit Court against Nopel & Giller, brewers of Warsaw. She says her husband became intoxicated at a saloon run by the defendants at Clayton July 4 last and was injured by the discharge of a cannon.

It Only Cost One Dollar.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Methodist church arbitration case from Assumption, Ill., was settled today by the committee giving judgment for Hight & Moore for $747 against J. B. Unroe. The trial was in progress fifteen hours and cost $1—money paid the sexton. Had it been taken into court it would have cost the parties $100 or more.

Students Raise a Row in an Iowa Town.

INDIANOLA, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A conflict between the students of Simpson College and the police of the city has led to the tender of the services of Company D, Third Regiment, for the support of the local authorities. The students insisted on holding their "poll" in the streets. The police interfered and arrested O. F. Shaw of Des Moines, President of the senior class, and M. R. Quint of Milo, President of the junior class. No further trouble is anticipated.

Knocked Down and Robbed of $200.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Julia Lewis, who runs a tea store in this city, while going home tonight was attacked by a highway robber on an unfrequented street, knocked down, and robbed of $200. Her screams brought assistance but the fellow got away.

The Murder of Engineer Shade.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The testimony before the Coroner today given by the wife of Engineer Shade, found with a bullet through his heart in front of his house, and his stepdaughter was contradictory. It was shown that Shade had beaten his wife and stepdaughter. His pistol had disappeared, and the women claim not to know where it is.

Suicide of a Bride of a Month.

BELKNAP, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. David C. Brandon, the bride of a month, committed suicide today by taking a large quantity of strichnine. She was the young daughter of Morris McCormick, a prominent citizen. No cause is assigned, and the relatives refuse to make public letters left by the deceased.

Round the World on $13.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Robert Meredith of Center has returned from a trip around the world began a year ago. He started with $18 and came back with $5.

Notes of the Northwest.

Near Bartonia, Ind., Wednesday, Mrs. James Bass was murdered by Anderson Rosell, a negro.

T. J. Post, a Toledo traveling-man, committed suicide at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday.

The annual convention of the Iowa State Y. M. C. A. was inaugurated at Burlington yesterday.

The Farmers' Institute of Porter County, Indiana, met at Valparaiso yesterday. Papers were read on the best method of feeding stock.

NO TRACE OF WILLIAM HARSH.

The Bureau County Man Still Missing—He Has Not Been Home.

William Harsh of Bureau County, who disappeared in Chicago Saturday, has not been heard from. His wife and son are in the city, and the police are doing all in their power to obtain a clew.

WILLIAM HARSH.

The following telegram was received last night:

BUREAU JUNCTION, Ill., Feb. 19.—William Harsh has not been home.

The fact that Mr. Harsh had $1,300 with him at the time he disappeared makes it highly probable that he has been foully dealt with.

STARCH TRUST'S TRADE CIRCULAR.

It Has Not Been Seen Here and Neither Is It Needed.

The latest trade circular has been issued by the National Starch company, or Starch Trust, asking dealers to maintain prices by contract on the inducement of 5 per cent reduction on yearly purchases. The motive of the circular is not clear to several dealers here, who say that the trust embraces 95 per cent of the starch factories in the country, and could not be materially affected by the small outside competition. The only manufactory of any importance not in the trust's system is that of Kingsford. C. H. Slack says that he has received no such circular, and does not think that it is significant except in the extreme East. The Starch Trust fills no orders calling for less than 100 boxes, and small dealers purchase necessarily from jobbers, all of whom are using trust starch.

PROF. ALEXANDER WINCHELL DEAD.

The Famous Geologist Passes Away at His Home in Ann Arbor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 19.—Prof. Alexander Winchell died at 9 o'clock this morning.

[THE TRIBUNE printed a full biographical sketch of Prof. Winchell yesterday.]

George W. Adams.

George W. Adams died at his residence, No. 2715 Calumet avenue, Wednesday, Feb. 18. He was born Nov. 8, 1822, in Hopkins, Mass. Mr. Adams was one of the early settlers of Chicago and until the fire was associated with his three brothers, Benjamin, John Q., and G. P., in the flour milling business on North Water street. After the fire he became a member of the Board of Trade and continued so until failing health compelled him to resign. He was a member of Plymouth Church and one of its most earnest supporters. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Herr Luerssen.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Herr Luerssen, the sculptor who modeled the bust of President Garfield, died suddenly today from apoplexy in his studio. When the news of the death of Luerssen was communicated to his wife she was so overcome with grief that she was seized with convulsions and shortly afterwards died in a fit in spite of the efforts made to save her life.

Henry M. Wilson.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Last Tuesday evening Henry M. Wilson of the Joseph Murphy company was unable to fulfill his part on account of illness. He remained at the Arlington Hotel and died this evening. Inquiries are being made for his friends in order to determine what disposition to make of his remains.

H. K. Enos.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—H. K. Enos, the President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad and a banker doing business at No. 45 Wall street, died this morning of pneumonia.

Prince Sanjo.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 19.—The death of Prince Sanjo, President of the Council of the Court and Custodian of Grand Seal, is announced.

Been There Himself.

A policeman, who was investigating a dark hallway on Grand River avenue, heard some one snoring in the darkness and he rapped with his club and called out:

"Now then, who is it?"

"It's me," replied a voice as the snoring ceased.

"Who's me?"

"O, I used to be on the police force. Go along—it's all right. There's only room for one of us here."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

Mt Pleasant Stock Farm FOR SALE

1,439 ACRES in finest location in Eastern Kansas. For further information address J. B. LEWIS, 96 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass.

DR. ECCLES' DECISION IN REGARD TO COMPLEXION PREPARATIONS.

They Are Not All Injurious—Strong Words of Proof in Letters from a Well-Known Physician and Chemist.

ROBERT G. ECCLES, M. D., 191 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1891.

London Toilet Bazar Co.

Gentlemen: The formula of Planta Beatrice having been submitted to me, I am free to say that it is an excellent and perfectly harmless one and so free from anything of a poisonous nature that such a combination might be swallowed without injury. I can see no reason why it should not accomplish what you claim for it. R. G. ECCLES.

London Toilet Bazar Co.

Gentlemen: You having submitted the formula of Flesh Worm Paste and Pimple Remover to me, I can conscientiously recommend it as being a good combination and containing only such remedies as will benefit those requiring it.

Of the numbers of toilet articles that have come before my notice, and that are intended for the same uses as Planta Beatrice and Flesh Worm Paste, the submitted formulas show yours to be the only ones whose compositions are quite harmless. R. G. ECCLES.

PLANTA BEATRICE removes Moth and Liver Spots, prevents Sunburn and Tan, restores the color and youthful softness to the skin, and keeps it perfect in any climate. Price, $1.25, post-paid.

FLESH-WORM PASTE refines and makes smooth a rough, porous skin, entirely removes Flesh-Worms (Black Heads); a positive cure for Pimples and Eruptions. Price, $1.50, post-paid.

These are the most remarkable preparations of the age. Every application will improve your complexion.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Manufactured solely by

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MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 54 and 56 Lake-st.

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THE LITTLE ONES

Ought to be considered. In the mysterious processes of nature, which are generalized in the term "growth," there is sometimes a demand on one part of the system at the expense of another. Some of the complications are beyond the reach of diagnostic observation. It is here that

The Potency of S. S. S.

Makes itself felt. Rev. L. B. Paine of Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using S. S. S. at the Orphan's Home as a remedy for blood complaints and as a general tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use with the children. It is such an excellent tonic and keeps the blood so pure that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of scrofula."

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH YOUR HOUSE FROM CELLAR TO GARRET FOR CASH OR PARTIAL PAYMENTS. SUBURBAN DELIVERY DAILY—FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 200 MILES. 381-385 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

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MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST.

LIKELY TO HAVE A ROW.

TROUBLE BREWING BETWEEN THE ALTON AND SANTA FE ROADS.

President Manvel Says He Will Not Stand Any More Nonsense Either on the Part of the Jacksonville Southeastern or the Alton—The Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Accused of Manipulating Freight Rates Via Boardstown—Joint Rate Committee to Investigate.

The action of the Chicago and Alton in making a round-trip excursion rate for next Saturday from St. Louis to Chicago and return of $7 for the round trip, on the ground that the Jacksonville Southeastern road had quoted such rates for a party of bank clerks, has stirred up considerable trouble. When President Manvel of the Santa Fé learned of the cause given by the Alton for its action he telegraphed to the officers of the Jacksonville Southeastern, the St. Louis connection of the Santa Fé, that he did not propose to stand any such nonsense on their part; that he could not afford to be made a party to any practices calculated to bring about a demoralization in rates or a reduction in revenue. Soon afterwards he received a reply from Superintendent Ryder of the Jacksonville Southeastern saying there was no truth in the allegation made by the Alton that his company had quoted a $7 rate for the round trip, St. Louis to Chicago and return, for a party of bank clerks or anybody else. He claimed that rate was made by the Alton before the Jacksonville Southeastern people knew anything about it, and declared it to be his opinion that the Alton justified its action by accusing his road of quoting such rate simply to get an excuse for cutting the rate. He said his company had no idea of meeting the cut rate authorized by Chairman Finley.

Mr. Manvel thereupon instructed Vice-President Springer to probe the matter to the bottom, and if he found that the Alton had accused the Jacksonville Southeastern falsely of cutting rates, simply to embarrass the Santa Fé's new St. Louis line, to bring charges against that road at once. Mr. Springer subsequently had interviews with Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association and General Manager Chappell of the Chicago and Alton regarding the matter, but with what results was not learned.

The Alton people claim to have positive proof that the Jacksonville Southeastern offered to make a rate of $7 for the round trip, and, after becoming aware of that fact, they stepped in and took the business. They say the agent of the Jacksonville Southeastern at St. Louis made the offer in the presence of an employé of the Alton. An investigation, they say, will demonstrate fully that their action was justified under the terms of the agreement.

ALLEGED MANIPULATION OF RATES.

The Joint Rate Committee Ordered to Make an Investigation.

Reports have been current for some time that rates and divisions on traffic from the West via the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railroad, Beardstown and other junctions, with Eastern roads are being manipulated seriously. At the last meeting of the Western Freights Association the matter was discussed, and it was decided that the Joint Rate Committee of Eastern and Western roads be requested to inquire into the alleged manipulation of rates and divisions. Chairman Midgley has written to Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association asking for an early meeting of the committee. For use at such meeting Chairman Midgley requests the General Freight Agents of the Chicago-Missouri River lines to furnish him with any definite information they can produce in support of the charges. The Joint Rate Committee, Mr. Midgley says, through its Secretary and Inspectors, has inquired into the movement via the various junctions and has not elicited anything definite. Meanwhile the roads accused deny any participation in rate-cutting, and declare that the irregularities, if any, are east of their lines, that they are in nowise parties to them, and on such account should not be punished. Furthermore, they assert that in the absence of proof that irregularities do exist the Western roads are not justified in reducing rates from Mississippi River points to the seaboard to meet assumed reductions via routes south of Chicago.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MONON CASE.

Master in Chancery Boyesen Will Take Testimony Next Tuesday.

The taking of testimony on the application of William S. Alley for the appointment of a receiver for the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad and a restraining order against the issuing of additional stock came up yesterday afternoon before Master in Chancery Boyesen, but was postponed until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, because the defendant was not ready. Frank F. Reed, who represented Mr. Alley, was exceedingly anxious to proceed, but J. T. Kretzinger, who represented the General Solicitor of the road, G. W. Kretzinger, moved a continuance, and it was granted after the master had listened to a long protest from the attorney for the plaintiff. The master held that the defense was entitled to a reasonable time for preparation, and, inasmuch as service had not been had on the President of the corporation on account of his being in New York at the time the bill was filed, fixed Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock as the time for beginning the work of taking the testimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Referring to the published statements that five shares of Louisville, New Albany and Chicago stock have been fraudulently placed in the names of certain directors, President Breyfogle is quoted as saying:

Some years ago the Board of Directors ordered the Treasurer to purchase ten shares of the company's stock for the purpose of placing one share in the name of each director. Under the former management these certificates stood in the names of Messrs. Samuel Sloan, James Roosevelt, Elihu Root, R. G. Rolston, and others. When the new management came in they were simply transferred to the names of new directors and immediately indorsed by them and returned to the treasury of the company, where they now are. The object of this is to prevent illegal action by reason of any failure of a director to appear as a stockholder of record. Were it otherwise serious accidents might occur, for an official act depends entirely upon the legal qualifications of the actor.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES JUSTIFIED.

Important Decision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today made public an opinion prepared some time ago by Commissioner Schoonmaker, in which is announced the decision in the case of the Kaufmann Milling company of St. Louis, Mo., against the Missouri Pacific railway company and nineteen other railroad companies. The rate on flour from points in Missouri and Kansas to points in Texas is five cents higher than the rate on wheat transported between the same points, and has been from five to 15 cents higher for fifteen years or more up to 1886, when the differential was fixed at five cents.

Rates on both commodities are grouped without reference to distance. The complainant claimed that rates on wheat and flour should be equal.

The commission decides that under the conditions existing in the territory in question a rate of five cents less per 100 pounds on wheat than on flour is not unlawful, but that a differential exceeding five cents per 100 pounds works unjust discrimination and is unlawful. The decision only applies to the present situation in the territory in question and is not intended to lay down a permanent rule for the future, nor to apply elsewhere. Questions that may arise in case a uniform classification is established are reserved, and the principle is laid down that at present an exception to a general rule of classification or rate making may be justified by adequate considerations in view of dissimilar conditions in portions of the country and when a rigid application of general rules would be injurious to public interests. Commissioner Morrison filed a dissenting opinion.

TRANSPORTATION BOARD MEETING.

Resolutions Adopted Recommending the Uniform Classification System.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The National Board of Transportation which began its sessions in this city yesterday concluded its work this afternoon. There were twenty delegates present, Chicago being represented by E. O. Ingalsbee of the Freight Bureau, E. E. Richardson of the Board of Trade, and B. W. Mathews of the Coal Exchange. Resolutions were adopted commending a uniform classification as suggested by the committee, and requesting the railroads to adopt that system. A committee on car service was appointed, consisting of Mather of Chicago, Knox of Omaha, and Moore of Indianapolis. This committee will secure a copy of the German law on the subject of car service, which is considered a sort of a model, and will endeavor to draw up a report embodying the salient principles of this law, which is reciprocity on the part of carrier and shipper. Several places wanted the next meeting of the board, which takes place the third Wednesday in May next. The selection fell on the City of Chicago.

Charges for Transferring Grain.

Chairman Midgley has issued a circular calling attention to the action of the associated Southwestern lines Feb. 11 in the matter of maximum charges to be allowed for the transfer of grain at Southwestern Missouri river points. The resolution which was adopted reads as follows:

"That the maximum charge to be paid for the transfer of grain at Southwestern Missouri River points be fixed at $1.50 for any sized car and that this charge be allowed only upon grain ordered transferred by the railroad companies; that the charge be computed on the cars received from the West. For example: In the event that a large car be transferred into two small cars, $1.50 only be allowed; that in the event any line desires to do its own transferring they are at liberty so to do."

Chairman Midgley requests all the roads interested to see that the required notice is given, so all lines may operate on an equality. The resolution gives the new arrangement immediate effect; but as time should be allowed to give proper notice Mr. Midgley requests that all parties make it effective on and after March 1 next.

Kansas City Leads St. Louis.

The Commercial Exchange of Kansas City has issued a statement showing the quantity of grain inspected by the Missouri Grain Inspection Department during 1890 for the cities of St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The statement is as follows:

1890.	St. Joseph.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.
Wheat	761,319	7,907,347	11,427,015
Corn	5,954,628	11,889,703	14,592,309
Oats	75,915	6,183,049	2,308,235
Rye	97,117	180,553	412,110
Barley	21,090	501,763	.....
Total	6,870,669	26,642,414	29,240,289

The attention of shippers and others interested in the question of a market for Kansas grain is called to the fact that Kansas City handled 3,519,668 bushels more wheat and 2,722,606 bushels more corn than any other one market in the State of Missouri during the year 1890.

Won't Wait the Atchison's Pleasure.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred shareholders do not propose to await the pleasure of the Atchison company in recognizing the rights of their security. A circular for proxies was issued tonight. This states that the Atchison company, not satisfied with assuming the control of the 'Frisco and electing its own Board of Directors, now proposes an additional issue of bonds to be secured by mortgage to have preference over the first preferred stock. "It seems necessary," says the circular, "that in view of the antagonistic position and interests of the present holders of the preferred and common stock, there ought to be some concert of action among the holders of the first preferred stock, and, if necessary, such legal proceedings instituted as will protect and demand their rights." An assessment of $5 per share is asked for the formation of a protection fund to enforce these claims.

Evidence in the Eau Claire Case.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Five lawyers, three stenographers, and a crowd of witnesses will have a big pile of evidence stacked up here by Saturday night in the inter-State commerce case of the Eau Claire Board of Trade against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul et al. President McDonough of the Board of Trade and D. R. Moon of the Northwestern Lumber company testified today. In substance the testimony was that the lumber manufactured in Eau Claire was 300,000,000 feet annually, less than half being remanufactured and shipped by rail; that with a fair rate the whole amount would be remanufactured and shipped and the amount produced be doubled; that the loss to the lumbermen of Eau Claire the last year by the unjust differentials was nearly $400,000.

New Road to Be Built in Iowa.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mason City and Fort Dodge railroad, held here this morning, steps were taken to have the articles of incorporation of that road changed so as to permit of its extension from Fort Dodge to Council Bluffs. President Stephens of St. Paul was present at the meeting. He says that the company means business and will put surveyors in the field at once. The Mason City and Fort Dodge road expects to get the start of the Winona and Southwestern people, who are figuring on going through exactly the same territory.

Railway Notes.

C. S. Stebbins, formerly General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific, has been placed in charge of the passenger department of the Trans-Missouri Division of the Western Traffic Association by Commissioner Smith. Mr. Stebbins is an able and efficient passenger official and fully conversant with the work he will have in charge.

The Dubuque and Sioux City has been leased to the Illinois Central. While the lessee agrees to pay as rent the net earnings of the property it assumes none of the debts or other liabilities of the lessor, and reserves the right to terminate the contract on two months' notice. As the Illinois Central owns substantially all of the stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City it is evident the end sought is merely to simplify accounts and reduce expenses.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: St. Joseph County Farmers' Institute, South Bend, Ind., Feb. 23 and 24, from points in St. Joseph County, Indiana; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry reunion, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 24 and 26, from all association points; Beta Theta Pi Fair, Newark, O., Feb. 27 and 28, from all Central Traffic Association territory; Central Illinois Teachers' Association, Champaign, Ill., March 20 and 21, from points in Illinois only; Indiana Millers' Association, Evansville, Ind., April 28 to 30, from points in Indiana; American Medical Association, Washington, D. C., May 5 to 8, from all association points.

The Warehouse Commissioners, at their meeting in Springfield Wednesday, approved the draft of three bills to be presented to the Legislature. One amends the act of 1871 regarding grain inspection by adding a provision that Assistant Inspectors be required to refund to the State all money that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners may pay to any corporation for any damages arising from the failure, neglect, or refusal of any Inspector to discharge the duties of his office as required by law, also that the Commissioners may consider as expenses of the inspection services any claims paid that cannot definitely be fixed upon any employé, as required by law. The second bill is to amend the crossing act of 1883, giving the Commission the power to order the putting up of interlocking devices as well as fixing the places for crossing. The third bill is to amend the interlocking act of 1887 so as to make it apply to swinging bridges as well as draw bridges.

IMPORTANT REAL-ESTATE DEALS.

Forty Feet on Dearborn Street Sold—Big Sale on West Madison Street.

Hibbard, Porter & Bros. have closed the sale of forty feet of frontage on Dearborn street, between Polk and Harrison streets, for O. R. Keith to DeCosta & Co., the St. Paul furniture men, for $65,000. The property is at Nos. 422 and 424 Dearborn street, and is improved with a cheap building. It runs back seventy-one feet to the Fourth avenue frontage. During the last eighteen months the firm of DeCosta & Co. have made seven purchases in the block between Polk and Harrison streets aggregating $272,250.

Ora C. Kinniston has purchased from Charles E. Perkins for a syndicate forty-six acres on West Madison street, near Oak Park, for $161,000.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows:

Last summer or fall THE TRIBUNE stated that Frazer & Chalmers would build on Twelfth and Washtenaw streets a large plant. Will you state through the columns of your paper whether the project has been abandoned, or, if it is to go through, when they will commence building.

A real-estate broker, who has been identified with a number of purchases made by Frazer & Chalmers, states that this firm has not as yet built on the property at the corner of Twelfth street and Washtenaw avenue, but that the project has not been abandoned.

The Strikers Will Not Compromise.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The hope that the strike of 16,000 coke workers of the Connellsville region would be brought to a speedy termination was dissipated today by the action of the strikers' representatives to the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America. They have decided not to ask the operators for a conference, which is equivalent to a declaration against any compromise. The operators show no indication of receding from their position. W. J. Rainey's Fort Hill and Paul plants are the only ones in the entire region now in operation.

Gen. Sherman's Funeral.

A special train of Pullman compartment sleeping cars and palace reclining chair cars will leave West Side Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, via Chicago and Alton railroad, at 9 p. m. Friday, Feb. 20, with members of the G. A. R. posts, Army of the Tennessee and Loyal Legion and Sons of Veterans, who will attend the funeral of the late Gen. Sherman at St. Louis Saturday next. Rate $7.50 for the round trip. Tickets for sale at city ticket office, No. 195 South Clark street.

IN THE FIELD TO STAY.

HARRISON AN OUT-AND-OUT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

He Will Accept Either a Democratic or Citizens' Nomination—An Active and Aggressive Campaign to Be Inaugurated at Once—Republicans Up and Doing—Some Political Possibilities—Jim Appleton Seeking Office—The Corrigan Investigation Case Comes Up Today.

Carter H. Harrison is a full-fledged candidate for Mayor. His friends seem not to care now whether he gets the Democratic nomination or not. He is in the field to stay to the finish, no matter what the machine Democrats may do. Indeed, it is understood that Mr. Harrison would rather be a Citizens' candidate than a Democratic candidate. He has so informed his intimates. They are working accordingly. The campaign on this line will be fairly opened next Monday evening. Mr. Harrison will then address a mass meeting at Apollo Hall, on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth, one of his strongholds. The meeting will be fully advertised. Billy Nevans' band has been engaged for the whole Harrison season. Banners will be flung to the breeze. There will be a parade. It would not be surprising if, at the close of the meeting, Harrison should be indorsed for Mayor irrespective of party. The thing will be given the appearance of spontaneity. Harrison will undoubtedly accept, and then the Democratic convention may or may not indorse him, for all he cares.

Following the Apollo Hall meeting there will be Harrison meetings in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, the North Side Turner Hall, the Aurora Turner Hall, the Lincoln Turner Hall in Lake View, and in Hyde Park, Lake, and South Chicago. Harrison will address all these meetings. He was annoyed at his managers because they did not indorse him at the meeting of Wednesday. He wants an early nomination so that he may make an aggressive campaign. At the meeting in Battery D a week from tomorrow he will fully outline his program. But already he has burned his bridges. He is in to win or lose.

Cregierites Are Disturbed.

In the meantime the Cregierites are much disturbed by the Harrisonian proceedings. They do not like them. They are frightened. They are at their wits' end. The "Old Man" is much displeased at the management of the Crain-Hamilton-Murray-Marsh combination. He thinks "the regency committee" is too slow. He has called in statesmen from the outside—such lights as "Ike" Abrahams and Henry Gelder. He sent for William Calhoun Assay yesterday, and Ald. McAbee and ex-Ald. Jim Appleton called in to give him comfort. But he was not comforted. He is suspicious. His spies report defections on every side. Yesterday it was rumored that City Collector Frank Hoffmann is against Cregier's nomination. The rumor could not be verified, but is generally believed. Controller Onahan's loyalty is more than suspected. Several police Captains are under surveillance. Ald. Tom Gahan is said to be weakening. Ald. Ryan is out against Cregier and will do his best to down him. Ald. Roth has also declared against the present incumbent. Roth says: "I don't think Cregier can be elected. He would be all right as an engineer or in a subordinate office. He has been a failure as Mayor." No wonder that Mr. Cregier is unhappy.

The "regency committee," recognizing its own hopelessness, has called on Ald. Cullerton for assistance. He was taken into camp last evening. He did not give the boys much comfort. He told them they must call an early convention or they would be left. The longer they put it off the worse for them. Others who were appealed to for advice said the first thing to be considered was the appointment of a political guardian for Cregier. His position on the employment of Italian laborers at Jackson Park is the laughing stock of the town. There are hundreds of Italians just as "green" in the city employment. Why should the Mayor discriminate? All the Italian political bosses, Dr. Re, Durante, and the others, are now for Harrison and against Cregier.

Some Possible Candidates.

Some of those who were for Cregier last week are now for Judge Barnum. Cregier cannot be elected, they say. Barnum may be. Another element would like to nominate Judge McConnell, but the Judge would hardly accept. He is friendly to Harrison. Ex-Collector Stone is sometimes mentioned as a candidate, but not seriously.

There have been several conferences between the representatives of the Personal Liberty League and the Sunday Rest Association, and the social labor organizations recently in the interest of a citizens' movement. Melville E. Stone, J. J. Knickerbocker, Robert Lindblom, Matt Benner, and Charles Bary have been rather conspicuous at those gatherings. The candidates discussed are Lyman J. Gage, Judge McConnell, Judge Altgeld, and Robert Lindblom. The success of the movement depends on the coöperation of the labor leaders. The latter favor a straight-out labor candidate for Mayor. The meeting at Aurora Turner Hall next Sunday afternoon will determine the question. The meeting is expected to be large and representative. Joe Gruenhut regards the demonstration ominously. He fears it will take steps to name candidates and that the nominees will poll from 15,000 to 20,000 votes. That would mean the utter rout of the Democrats. Turn which way they will the Cregierites are confronted with ugly facts.

The Republicans are quietly organizing. They are not having many meetings, but those held have been unusually well attended. There is much earnestness. The only danger of the situation as far as the Republicans are concerned is that small, weak men will thrust themselves forward for places or will be thrust forward by the wirepullers. Ben De Young is hawking about his own petition to run for Assessor. He has secured the support of such businessmen as Tommy Major and Constable Gleason in the First Ward. He has made a dicker with certain Democrats, it is said, in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. Assessor Richards' friends are quite desirous that he should be nominated. The Republicans will have to name their strongest candidate in the South Town to win this spring. Richards carried it last spring by 3,211 majority; Wilson (Dem.) for State Treasurer carried it in the fall by 1,941; Kern had 1,300 majority; and Lawler 200. To nominate De Young under the circumstances would be to invite defeat. Ald. Summerfield, if nominated, can be elected.

Capt. Hassan's Statement.

Capt. J. E. Hassan, one of the speakers at the anti-Cregier meeting at the Tremont House Wednesday evening, was incorrectly reported as saying that he had to divide his salary with another alleged official who, though on the rolls, did nothing. Capt. Hassan explained yesterday what he meant to have said; When he was first appointed in the Engineering Department he was given to understand that his position was to be the same as Mr. Gerecke's under the Roche Administration. He resigned his position in connection with the Union Iron and Steel company on that understanding. At the end of the first month he found that his pay was but $5 per day. He remonstrated. Then the Mayor told him that Gerecke's position had been abolished, that he was merely an inspector of machinery. Capt. Hassan had to be content. In a few weeks, however, the Mayor, through Purdy, appointed Frank Trautman Superintendent of the Erection of Machinery at $2,000 per annum. Capt. Hassan was surprised. He made inquiries. He found that Trautman's job was to be a sinecure, that he was expected to do all the work, and for $5 a day, while Trautman, who got the $2,000 per annum, spent most of his time in the wine-rooms. Though only an inspector of machinery, Capt. Hassan superintended the construction of the electric-light plants and the placing of the new pumps at the Harrison Street Station.

He was astonished at some of the proceedings in connection with this work. Thus, for the electric-light engines and boilers and their erection Ide & Co. of Springfield were the contractors. Some modifications were made in the original plans. Those changes were to the interest of the contractor, although the contractor charged the city extra for them. Ide at the close of the work put in a bill for $1,100. Hassan refused to O. K. the bill because the "extras," so called, were included in the contract; because there were no offsets against the money saved to the city by the change of plans. But in a conference in Commissioner Purdy's office it was suggested that he had better O. K. the "extra" bill. He did so under instructions. Then, again, the engine-house and boiler-rooms were made too small for the machinery and the work had to be torn down. The Harrison pumping-works, put up under Trautman's charge, had to be taken down and put up again. Tom Courtenay built the brick settings for the electric-light plants. The cost of "extras" was more than the contract price. The extras were allowed. In the matter of coal for running the plant the quality was inferior. The evaporating power was low. The price was high. The coal contained so much earthy matter that in spring and summer green sprouts grew on it. There were general shiftlessness, recklessness, and extravagance. "As a rule," said Capt. Hassan yesterday the "extras" have been more than the contract price. Hassan did so much "kicking" that he was eventually "fired." The immediate cause for this was that he supported Henry Shickert against Ald. Ed Burke. Capt. Hassan is apparently an able and intelligent man. He is in good circumstances, and does not suffer because he is out of a position. He has strong opinions in reference to the Cregier administration, though.

Jim Appleton's Candidacy.

Jim Appleton is a full-fledged candidate for Alderman of the First Ward. He began the canvass yesterday. He was much encouraged by the report that Ald. Dixon would not be again a candidate for Alderman. Some of the Harrisonian managers, by the way, are talking of Dixon as a candidate for Treasurer with Harrison for Mayor on a city ticket.

Several well-known citizens who refuse to act as judges of election are likely to be prosecuted by the Election Commissioners. Among those mentioned are A. C. Bartlett, George W. Crawford, M. S. Mueller, J. B. Parsons, W. H. Barton. The law makes it the duty of the Commissioners to prosecute judges who refuse to serve. In case the Commissioners should fail to prosecute they are themselves liable to removal. The law says:

The failure of such Board of Commissioners of Election, or either of them, to prosecute such persons shall be sufficient cause for removal from office, and, when established, the County Court shall so remove such Commissioner or Commissioners from office.

The Ninth Ward branch of the Cook County Democracy met last night at No. 586 West Fourteenth street. Ald. Cullerton presided. Several speeches were made, and committees on registration, naturalization, and canvassing appointed. Many city employés were present and it was a thorough Cregier meeting.

The Council Finance Committee continued the consideration of the Appropriation bill yesterday. The water tunnel question will come up for definite settlement tomorrow, when it is hoped the Commissioner of Public Works will have some facts instead of speculation to present as to the time when the pumps will be ready.

THAT CORRIGAN INJUNCTION CASE.

It Will Come Up for Final Disposal Before Judge Collins Today.

Judge Collins did not proceed with the noted Corrigan injunction case against Mayor Cregier yesterday, as it was believed he would. Mr. Mitchell, the attorney for Corrigan, was engaged in a case before Judge Driggs. To accommodate him the injunction case went over till this morning. Mr. Darrow of the Corporation Counsel's office was on hand to move that the injunction be dissolved. Undoubtedly that motion would have prevailed had the case been heard.

The circumstances of the case are familiar to the public. It will be remembered that last summer Mayor Cregier, while permitting police Captains to run under surveillance, Ald. Tom Gahan refused to be weakening. Ald. Ryan is out against Cregier and will do his best to down him. Ald. Roth has also declared against the present incumbent. Roth says: "I don't think Cregier can be elected. He would be all right as an engineer or in a subordinate office. He has been a failure as Mayor." No wonder that Mr. Cregier is unhappy.

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Capt. Hassan's Statement.

Capt. J. E. Hassan, one of the speakers at the anti-Cregier meeting at the Tremont House Wednesday evening, was incorrectly reported as saying that he had to divide his salary with another alleged official who, though on the rolls, did nothing. Capt. Hassan explained yesterday what he meant to have said; When he was first appointed in the Engineering Department he was given to understand that his position was to be the same as Mr. Gerecke's under the Roche Administration. He resigned his position in connection with the Union Iron and Steel company on that understanding. At the end of the first month he found that his pay was but $5 per day. He remonstrated. Then the Mayor told him that Gerecke's position had been abolished, that he was merely an inspector of machinery. Capt. Hassan had to be content. In a few weeks, however, the Mayor, through Purdy, appointed Frank Trautman Superintendent of the Erection of Machinery at $2,000 per annum. Capt. Hassan was surprised. He made inquiries. He found that Trautman's job was to be a sinecure, that he was expected to do all the work, and for $5 a day, while Trautman, who got the $2,000 per annum, spent most of his time in the wine-rooms. Though only an inspector of machinery, Capt. Hassan superintended the construction of the electric-light plants and the placing of the new pumps at the Harrison Street Station.

He was astonished at some of the proceedings in connection with this work. Thus, for the electric-light engines and boilers and their erection Ide & Co. of Springfield were the contractors. Some modifications were made in the original plans. Those changes were to the interest of the contractor, although the contractor charged the city extra for them. Ide at the close of the work put in a bill for $1,100. Hassan refused to O. K. the bill because the "extras," so called, were included in the contract; because there were no offsets against the money saved to the city by the change of plans. But in a conference in Commissioner Purdy's office it was suggested that he had better O. K. the "extra" bill. He did so under instructions. Then, again, the engine-house and boiler-rooms were made too small for the machinery and the work had to be torn down. The Harrison pumping-works, put up under Trautman's charge, had to be taken down and put up again. Tom Courtenay built the brick settings for the electric-light plants. The cost of "extras" was more than the contract price. The extras were allowed. In the matter of coal for running the plant the quality was inferior. The evaporating power was low. The price was high. The coal contained so much earthy matter that in spring and summer green sprouts grew on it. There were general shiftlessness, recklessness, and extravagance. "As a rule," said Capt. Hassan yesterday the "extras" have been more than the contract price. Hassan did so much "kicking" that he was eventually "fired." The immediate cause for this was that he supported Henry Shickert against Ald. Ed Burke. Capt. Hassan is apparently an able and intelligent man. He is in good circumstances, and does not suffer because he is out of a position. He has strong opinions in reference to the Cregier administration, though.

Jim Appleton's Candidacy.

Jim Appleton is a full-fledged candidate for Alderman of the First Ward. He began the canvass yesterday. He was much encouraged by the report that Ald. Dixon would not be again a candidate for Alderman. Some of the Harrisonian managers, by the way, are talking of Dixon as a candidate for Treasurer with Harrison for Mayor on a city ticket.

Several well-known citizens who refuse to act as judges of election are likely to be prosecuted by the Election Commissioners. Among those mentioned are A. C. Bartlett, George W. Crawford, M. S. Mueller, J. B. Parsons, W. H. Barton. The law makes it the duty of the Commissioners to prosecute judges who refuse to serve. In case the Commissioners should fail to prosecute they are themselves liable to removal. The law says:

The failure of such Board of Commissioners of Election, or either of them, to prosecute such persons shall be sufficient cause for removal from office, and, when established, the County Court shall so remove such Commissioner or Commissioners from office.

The Ninth Ward branch of the Cook County Democracy met last night at No. 586 West Fourteenth street. Ald. Cullerton presided. Several speeches were made, and committees on registration, naturalization, and canvassing appointed. Many city employés were present and it was a thorough Cregier meeting.

The Council Finance Committee continued the consideration of the Appropriation bill yesterday. The water tunnel question will come up for definite settlement tomorrow, when it is hoped the Commissioner of Public Works will have some facts instead of speculation to present as to the time when the pumps will be ready.

THAT CORRIGAN INJUNCTION CASE.

It Will Come Up for Final Disposal Before Judge Collins Today.

Judge Collins did not proceed with the noted Corrigan injunction case against Mayor Cregier yesterday, as it was believed he would. Mr. Mitchell, the attorney for Corrigan, was engaged in a case before Judge Driggs. To accommodate him the injunction case went over till this morning. Mr. Darrow of the Corporation Counsel's office was on hand to move that the injunction be dissolved. Undoubtedly that motion would have prevailed had the case been heard.

The circumstances of the case are familiar to the public. It will be remembered that last summer Mayor Cregier, while permitting police Captains to run under surveillance, attempted to suppress pool-selling on the Corrigan race-tracks, then within the city limits. Corrigan charged that Cregier was actuated by a desire to protect the down-town gambling in attacking the race track game. The latter, he claimed, was lawful. He filed a bill for an injunction setting forth these facts, and in passing charged that the Mayor and other officials "stood in" with the gamblers and pool-sellers of the South Side, and that certain police officers and others were receiving a money consideration from the gamblers as the price of the municipal policy of protection. Other serious charges were also made.

When the bill was filed Judge Horton issued a temporary injunction restraining the police from interfering with the proceedings at the West Side track, and at that time expressed a willingness to hear a motion instanter to dissolve the injunction, and the City Law Department were so notified. For excellent reasons, the Mayor, after fuming and threatening, did nothing until yesterday, when both he and the Chief of Police filed affidavits denying the allegations made by Corrigan, also an affidavit to advance the case on the docket. The present suit was of public importance as involving the acts of the city authorities.

The race track on which the gambling which Cregier sought to prevent has been abandoned for months. The fences have been taken down, and the track is now being divided into building lots. Corrigan is now in Mobile attending the sports there; but he left word that he was willing to substantiate all the charges made in his bill at any proper time and place. The Cregier idea is that a dissolution of the injunction may be taken as a vindication. Corrigan left word when he was going to Mobile that if Cregier challenged the truth of his assertions in the bill for the injunction he would immediately return to Chicago to make them good.

NEW GERMAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Incorporated with a Capital Stock of $50,000—Other Chicago Corporations.

J. Malok, F. Sigrist, and H. Copinger are responsible for the incorporation of the German College of Medicine and Obstetrics, with a capital of $50,000. J. Malok is a physician with an office at No. 764 Milwaukee avenue. He says the college will have ten professors, four to teach in the English language and make a specialty of obstetrics. The other professors will teach in German and have charge of the regular college course. In this five years of study will be required before a diploma will be granted. Dr. Malok says that eventually a college building will be built near Humboldt Park, but that next July will see the college started in some rented quarters on Milwaukee avenue. Dr. Malok says that the money required will be provided by the incorporators and by the professors who are to occupy the chairs in the college. The professors have not yet been selected.

The Taxpayers' Association, with a capital stock of $300, and F. P. Crandon, C. E. Simmons, and W. E. Paddock as incorporators, is announced. The object of the association is to protect the interests of those who may become members in regard to taxes and assessments. Its field of operation will be in Wisconsin, in which State, especially in the northern counties, the large holders of property having found some action necessary to protect themselves from unjust taxes that have been levied. The association is similar to one that has existed in Michigan for the last four or five years and in which some of the largest lumber dealers in Chicago are interested.

The Lincoln Park Free Training School for Nurses has been incorporated by Directors E. H. Pratt, T. E. Costain, and F. D. Holbrook. This was done in order to give diplomas to graduates.

JUDGE LACOMBE'S DECISION NOT NEW.

It Was Only a Formality Resulting from Action Taken a Month Ago.

In reference to the decision that the McKinley bill is constitutional, rendered by Judge Lacombe of New York yesterday, Attorney Bliss, who is pressing the suit of Marshall Field & Co. on the same point, said: "It is not new. Judge Lacombe rendered the same decision a month ago. It was a merely formal one, so that the case might go to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Will the decision affect your suit?"

"Only in this respect: I think, perhaps, as a rule, Judges have been in the habit of following one another in rendering decisions until the Supreme Court decides the case. Judge Blodgett will give us a decision in a day or two. If it is adverse it will be appealed at once if the Judge gives us permission, which I believe he will, owing to the importance of the case. It is of great importance both to the Government and importers that the matter should be decided quickly. The Supreme Court has the power to give priority to such cases, and a final decision is not far off."

To Test the Goats' Hair Ruling.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—The dissatisfaction with the famous goats' hair ruling has culminated here in a combination of wool, carpet, robe, and blanket importing manufacturers to test the validity of the decision. It has been decided to bring a case before the customs officers at either Boston, New York, or Philadelphia in order that it may be taken to the United States Court in either of the districts in which these ports are situated. It is intimated that the case will be tried in Boston.

Cut Rates to St. Louis Via the Santa Fe Route.

A rate of $7.50 for the round trip, Chicago to St. Louis and return, has been made by the Santa Fé route.

Tickets at this rate will be sold only Friday, Feb. 20, and will be good for return up to Monday, Feb. 23. Office No. 213 Clark street.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
Easily digested and highly nourishing.

WHISKY TO BE CHEAPER.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW AND BETTER PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

From 12 to 15 Per Cent Can Be Saved Over the Old Method—Takamine, a Japanese, the Inventor—He Sells His Secret to the Trust—It Will Be Immediately Utilized—Prospect of a Reduction of the Retail Price.

There will be rejoicing in Kaintuck and Mizzoury when it is known that good whisky at 10 cents a drink is a probability of the near future. It is reported on reliable authority that a process of manufacture has been discovered by which a gallon of whisky can be made 15 per cent cheaper than at present and that 15 per cent more whisky can be obtained from a given amount of mash. Upon this is founded the hypothesis that the price will be cheapened to the consumer despite the fact that the Whisky Trust has obtained the exclusive right to use the new process.

"There was an article in THE TRIBUNE the other day," said a well-known liquor-dealer yesterday, "in which it was predicted that, owing to overproduction, the price of whisky and spirits would fall off considerably. I think that the reduction will be much greater than is generally expected. I will not say when the reduced price will obtain. But it will proceed from other causes than overproduction. The fact is that the cost of production or manufacture or whatever you

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

SENATOR QUAY'S DEFENSE

THE "WORLD" MAINTAINS THE TRUTH OF ITS ALLEGATIONS.

Sticks to What It Said Against Quay and the Democratic Cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury—A Resume of the Charges—It Contends That the Pennsylvania Senator Virtually Admits His Guilt.

New York *World* (Dem.), Feb. 18: At the end exactly of one year and one week Matthew Stanley Quay, Senator from Pennsylvania, the political "boss" of that State and the "boss" of the Republican party, the Chairman of its National Committee, has denied in the Senate the truth of the grave charges brought against him in these columns Feb. 10, 1889. What were they?

In brief and in part—the part he has answered—they were:

First, that while an officer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania he had embezzled the funds of the State. It was asserted that there was a deficit in the State Treasury of many hundreds of thousands of dollars and that to save the Republican party in Pennsylvania Senator Donald J. Cameron had been compelled to make good the amount by his check for the sum. The *World* charged that this was done at a consultation of leading members of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and that Mr. Cameron would not have been so generous if the exigencies of the political situation had not made it imperatively necessary that somebody should do it.

Quay, in his long-considered explanation made in the Senate Monday evening, does not deny the deficit, but he declares that it had not been caused by him. He has the effrontery to assert that a man who is dead, who is no longer in a position to speak for himself, and not he, was the guilty one. Quay, in other words, throws over himself the cloak of the grave and falls back on a dead man who is powerless to defend himself.

As a chapter in this story of rascality it was also charged in the *World* that fifteen years of uninterrupted political prosperity had made Quay reckless; that he was a notorious debauchee, and that his reckless extravagance had been too severe a drain upon his legitimate resources; that it was an ordinary question in Harrisburg and Philadelphia at the time, "How much did Quay lose last night?" To "hard play" was added still "harder drinking." All this was in the winter of 1879-80. Quay's particular cronies were J. Blake Walters (an active Democrat) Cashier of the State Treasury, and a Wilson Nooris. Amos C. Noyes, known as "Square Timber Noyes," who was the State Treasurer (a Democratic leader) at the time, was on the eve of retiring from office. His integrity was unquestioned. He was a man of business, cool, and levelheaded. When he appointed Blake Walters his cashier his friends told him he had made a mistake. Noyes was a Democrat of the old school, elected during Gov. Hartranft's administration, owing to a change of feeling against the ring. "When he went down to Harrisburg," said the *World* Feb. 10, "he was comparatively unsophisticated and guileless in the devious ways of politics. He fell in with the fast, drinking, and poker-playing set, of which Statesman Quay was the master-spirit, and he quickly became as dissipated as any of the gang. The dissipation went on until the hour began to approach when he should turn his office over to his successor. After every visit to the State Treasurer's office he began to grow more and more nervous, and the friends who had advised against the appointment of Walters as cashier began to suspect that something was wrong.

At this point, according to the narrative printed in the *World*, Quay also became an object of suspicion to his Republican friends, and a leading member of the party visited him at the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg. On reaching the apartment of the distinguished statesman he knocked. After awhile the door was opened and a singular spectacle was presented. The occupant was partially dressed, his hair was awry, his eyes were bloodshot and watery, his broad, round face was flushed, and his hands tremulous. An unshaven chin added to the general aspect of unkemptness. In response to the inquiry, "What is going on?" Mr. Quay replied:

"I am debating whether I will cut my throat or go and jump into the Susquehanna River."

"Pooh, pooh! Tell me all about it."

Quay, after some preliminary talk, informed his visitor that in company with Blake Walters and a high official of the State he had embarked in a speculation in certain stocks of the New York market; that Walters, as cashier of the Treasury, drew out funds belonging to the State; that the venture proved unsuccessful, and that exposure was imminent. Samuel Butler, the new Treasurer to take office, would not do so until a quantity of paper in the Treasury, which was placed there by Quay, Walters, and the rest, was taken out and cash substituted. In continuation Quay declared that the money was gone for good, and he feared that Blake Walters "would squeal," or that honest old "Square Timbers" would allow his indignation to control him and "denounce the perpetrators."

"I will go to Washington and see Don Cameron," said the visitor. "Keep quiet until I return, and cut off your liquor."

Senator Cameron was in his seat in the Senate when the messenger arrived in the lobby. After hearing the whole story he said: "Go back to Harrisburg and investigate this thing to the bottom. You will find that Quay has not told all. Probe it deeply and then report to me, and I must try to fix it up. The party must be looked after."

As Senator Cameron prophesied, the *World's* charges of last February continued, the subsequent delving into the intricacies of the affair only served to disclose its magnitude. The sum of money involved was larger than forgetful Statesman Quay would at first admit. The total was in the neighborhood of $260,000. Quay still resided in Philadelphia, where he went at the time of the Recordership deal. He had moved from North Broad street to another residence when the investigation was completed at Harrisburg. When Senator Cameron had been apprised of the details of the steal a meeting was arranged to take place at Quay's house. Thither repaired Don Cameron, supported by a distinguished lawyer, a gentleman of commanding position in the profession, who once filled a Cabinet office. Quay and his visitor were, of course, present, as was the State official involved in the steal, and others whom I have no occasion to mention. The State official last mentioned was feeling tolerably comfortable, for his part of the sum to be made up to the wronged and robbed treasury of the people of Pennsylvania had been guaranteed by a wealthy firm of coal operators of Pennsylvania and New York. He had turned over what property his wife and himself possessed in a provincial city and he was in the condition of mind which a man who has fallen over a precipice and had been drawn back by the hair of his head may be supposed to feel. I will say nothing of how the minor criminals were treated. The whole of the details are known, but for reasons they are omitted here. Quay, the arch-raider, had given all of the securities he possessed, but the gap still open was a treacherous one. Here stepped in Don Cameron. He paid out of his own pocket a sum of money in excess of $100,000—I am pledged not to mention the exact sum—to save the Republican party in Pennsylvania the disgrace and the expense of the rapacity and roguery of the leaders. Cameron was a rich man, and he felt able to put out of his private means the large amount of money mentioned above to accomplish that which he felt to be a positive duty to his political affiliations.

When the business was completed a high State official, in the excess of his complacency and escape, approached Senator Cameron and exclaimed effusively:

"Senator, your act has mortgaged me to you for the remainder of my days."

To which, with a sarcastic inflection of his voice, thus coldly replied the son of old Simon:

"Well, sir, I regard my security as devilish good."

This, in brief, on the part of the *World's* indictment of Quay, was the count as to the robbery of the State Treasury. What is his reply at the end of one year and one week? Here it is in his own words in the Senate:

"The first assertion concerning my official action is that at some time or continuously between the years of 1879 and 1882 I alone, or in connection with another or others, used the moneys of the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. I denounce this statement as absolutely false. In 1877 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer and an Auditor-General, the financial officers of the Commonwealth. A year or two later, pending their terms of office, I became engaged in stock operations. In some transactions I was associated and jointly interested with the gentleman who was at that time the cashier of the State Treasury. These transactions proved seriously disastrous, and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own. In doing this it became necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the Treasury. As a portion of the fund for this purpose I borrowed $100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which I paid to him, dollar for dollar, years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlement of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my associate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection thereafter was simply, with the aid of friends, to raise the necessary funds to supply the deficit."

Quay, it will be seen, by his own explanation has admitted the truth of the charges in the *World* from which he seeks to vindicate himself. But to shield himself from the full measure of the just indignation that should be visited on him he crawls into the grave of a man who is dead. Senator Cameron, who is still alive, absented himself from the Senate while Quay was making his abject and humiliating confession—a confession that was only half the truth. If Quay was not responsible for the defalcation of Walters why did he meditate jumping into the Susquehanna River unless his political friends made good the amount?

The second count in the *World's* indictment against Quay, that he hypothecated the securities of the State to raise money to buy $400,000 worth of stock in the Chicago street railway deal, which was a clear misappropriation of State funds, he denies by saying: "Again it is charged that I used moneys belonging to the Commonwealth to purchase bonds or stock, or both, of a Chicago street railway"—which, in fact, was the accusation—and then appending to this statement the formal denial that he used "securities" of the State in this way. It was "money," not "securities," that he took from the Treasury, and his explanation is as great a fraud as any one of the many of which he stands accused.

SHERMAN AT THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Not Surprised, but Only Caught Napping—His Views of Skulkers.

About a year ago Marshall P. Wilder sent to Gen. Sherman a copy of the New York *Journalist* containing a sketch of the battle of Shiloh as chiefly seen from the rear by a youthful drummer. The General sat down and wrote him the following very interesting letter:

NO. 75 WEST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1890—My Dear Friend: I thank you for sending me the printed paper containing the observations and experiences of our friend about the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862. Having leisure this New Year's-Day I have read every word of it, and from his standpoint as a boy in the rear of where the hard fighting was done his account is literally true. His father (a noble gentleman) and I were fighting for time—because our enemy for the moment outnumbered us, and we had good reason to expect momentarily Lew Wallace's division, only six miles off, and Buell's whole army, only twenty miles away. By contesting every foot of ground the enemy was checked till night. Our reinforcements came and on the 7th we swept on in front and pursued a retreating enemy ten miles and afterward followed up to Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., to the end.

That bloody battle was fought April 6-7, 1862. After we had actually driven our assailants back to Corinth, twenty-six miles, we received the St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville newspapers, from which we learned that we were "surprised," bayoneted in our beds (blankets on the ground), and disgracefully routed. These reports were heard at the river bank and from steamboats under high pressure to get well away, and such is history.

In the rear of all battles there is a mass of fugitives. We had at the time 32,000 men, of which say 5,000 or 6,000 were at the steamboat landing. But what of the others? A braver, finer set of men never existed on earth. The reporters dwell on the fugitives because they were of them, but who is to stand up for the brave men at the front? We had no reporters with us. Like sensible men they preferred a steamboat bound for Paducah and Cincinnati, whence they could describe the battle better than we who were without pen or ink.

This to me is straw already thrashed, for we have fought this battle on paper several times, a much more agreeable task than to fight with bullets. When in England some years ago I was gratified to listen to veterans fighting Waterloo and Sebastopol over again. So I infer our children will continue the fight of Shiloh long after we are dead and gone. Wishing you a happy New Year, I am, sincerely yours, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

Mr. Parnell Writes a Letter on the Recent Failure to Agree.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—[New York World.]—Mr. Parnell will this afternoon make public the following letter:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 11.—My Dear O'Brien: The last information which Gill has conveyed to me on the subject of our negotiations being of a final character, I conclude there is nothing left to be done, so far as I am concerned, but to bring these endeavors of ours to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the unhappy difference to a close.

I regret it has not been rendered possible for me to consider the national interests were so safeguarded that I could feel there would be no danger to the cause in my now surrendering the responsibility placed upon me, which I accepted at the hands of our nation and our race.

I have been ready to act up to the letter and spirit of our understanding to the last moment, and I regret that no course is left to me but to withdraw the negotiations. The seal of confidence which covers what has passed between us renders it impossible to invite the public judgment at the present time.

If ever that seal be removed I feel confident I shall be held to have done everything in my power, consistent with the national interests, to promote the cause of peace and reunion in our country's ranks.

I do not at all fear that that cause is lost, and although these negotiations have fallen through they have not been entirely unsuccessful in advancing it. On this at least you may congratulate yourself. The country has recovered considerably from its painful distraction and panic, and the controversy in which it has been engaged has been nearer the plane on which, if it does not sink again, it can be conducted without national humiliation and discredit.

Although I regret to have perceived during the last few days that there exists in some quarters, and those quarters from which such a spirit might be least expected—the Bishops—a spirit hostile to the definest hostility to that peace, in any event, and on whichever side honest Irishmen may be engaged in this controversy, they owe you thanks for the beneficent efforts you have made. I am sure the country will agree that you have acted throughout in the spirit of a true patriot. Believe me, my dear O'Brien, very sincerely yours,

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Result of the Charter Contests in Several Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 19.—Edwin S. Stuart (Rep.) was elected Mayor, defeating Albert H. Ladner (Dem.) by an estimated majority of 40,000.

READING, Pa., Feb. 19.—Fourteen members of the Common Council were elected here to fill terms which have expired. Of these the Democrats have seven and the Republicans seven. The principal question at the polls today was the railroad issue, and of those elected a majority are in favor of giving the Pennsylvania railroad company more extended privileges. The Democrats have a large majority on joint ballot.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 19.—The Republicans swept the city, carrying seven out of the nine wards. Both branches of the Council are Republican. The city voted to increase the debt $150,000 for improvement of waterworks.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Feb. 19.—R. F. Pride, editor of the *Journal*, a Republican newspaper here, was elected Mayor without opposition.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 19.—At the municipal election James W. Eckles (Dem.) was elected Mayor of this city by 150 majority.

Heap Fire-Water.

The Puyallup Indians of the State of Washington hold their lands in severalty. In the case of a man indicted for selling liquor to them Judge Hanford of the United States District Court has decided that they are citizens of the United States and therefore have the right to buy whisky; and therefore the defendant had the right to sell whisky to them. Probably Gen. Neal Dow would deny that an American citizen has an inalienable right to buy whisky, but it is the last right with which the Indians will part.—*Ex.*

Two Americans Die Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Two more Americans have died in London. Horatio Nelson, who figured as a brave naval officer in the Civil War, has been carried off by apoplexy, and Samuel Laughlin of Chicago, has died of pneumonia. Both bodies will be sent home.

NOT FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

THE SOLID SOUTH NOT IN LINE FOR THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Reasons Why the Confederate Wing of the Democratic Party Is Secretly Opposed to Its Former Candidate — No Sympathy for Mugwumps or Anti-Silver Men—Farmers' Ideas Will Control the Dixon Delegations to the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—I had an opportunity last evening of having a Southern Democratic view of the political situation. The Southerner with whom I talked has had great experience in political affairs. He is one of their best-known men. He has lived in nearly every State in the South, was closely identified with the Confederate Government at Richmond, and has since lived in Washington, where he has had the most intimate relations with all of the leading public men of the South. He said:

"There is no one in the whole country whom we dislike so much as Mr. Cleveland. We would much rather see a Republican elected than he. The South has no use for Mr. Cleveland. We do not regard him as a Democrat. He is a mugwump out and out. We despise mugwumps. They are treacherous and untrue. A mugwump is a man who will do anything in the name of reform. I never saw one who would hesitate to commit any political crime to carry his ends. We Southern Democrats aspire towards good government. We did not have good government under Cleveland. It was more of a partisan spoils Administration than was ever known in the history of this Government. Jackson and Marcy have passed into history as the spoilsmen of this country, but when the truth comes to be known concerning Mr. Cleveland it will be seen that they were colorless, weak characters by the side of him in this regard. If Mr. Cleveland were to pass into the other world tomorrow and be met by the shades of the departed Jackson and Marcy he would undoubtedly treat them with the respect due to their former positions, but he would inform them that they were children and as much behind in ideas of what use can be made of spoils as was the age in which they lived.

"There never was a time," continued he, "in the history of this Government when there was such an abuse of personal power by the President. There never was a time in the history of our Government when there was such personal extravagance in connection with the Administration. Instead of Democratic simplicity we were treated to aristocratic pretensions and displays hitherto unknown in Washington. I know of my own knowledge that in the history of no Democratic campaign was there more money spent than was spent by the President and his friends to secure his renomination. Money was spent like water in every possible direction. We used to charge up serious things against the Republican Administration by declaring that the Government moneys were deposited in favorite banks for the purpose of political influence. You know what a great power it is to have millions lying on deposit in certain localities. Well, everything we have ever charged against the Republicans in this regard was far surpassed in the Cleveland Administration. Now we Democrats do not care to make another campaign of this kind. It is idle for us to pretend that Mr. Cleveland represents true Democracy."

Cleveland's Abuse of His Personal Power.

This Southern gentleman then continuing, said: "The President was chiefly remarkable for his abuse of personal power. No President was ever so autocratic and so despotic. If a Senator or member dared to oppose him he was marked for punishment. When his punishment followed the whole mugwump press shrieked and howled over the rebuke given to another unworthy politician. The patronage under him as it was here his personal property, who never looked at any question except from his own personal point of view, and who never hesitated to employ the most corrupt means to carry his ends, was held up by the hypocrites of politics as the apostle of reform. There is no more disgusting word in the language. Whatever you may charge against us Southern people we are not hypocrites and Cleveland's name is odious to us from his being the very epitome of everything hypocritical and pretentious. He carried his personal favoritism to such a degree as could hardly be believed. Dr. Darling, the minister in Albany who certified so eloquently to his moral character, was always given any offices that he wished for. Take the case of the United States District Attorney in Virginia. Mr. Barbour, who was a member of Congress, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and a Senator-elect, had dared to criticise Mr. Cleveland soon after the President began his Administration. From that day Mr. Barbour was a marked man. No suggestion of his was ever accepted. He went with the entire State delegation one day to recommend a gentleman for United States District Attorney who was practically the choice of the entire State. The President refused even to consider the case as presented, treated the delegation with great rudeness for presuming to come to him on a matter which regarded their own State, and informed them abruptly that he had decided to appoint some one else. He was respectfully asked why he had selected this other man, as he was comparatively unknown. He could give no reason beyond the fact that he was a personal friend of his. We afterwards found out that he was a brother-in-law of Mr. Davis, the clergyman at Albany who had given the moral certificate which was so useful in the election. At no time did the recommendation of any Senator or member equal that of this Albany clergyman. He had at least six of his relatives appointed to places under the Government under the Cleveland Administration.

Farmers Will Oppose the Ex-President.

This same gentleman said that the South for many reasons would not support Mr. Cleveland for the nomination. There was one cause now beginning to operate which would be ar additional element against him. This is in the movement of the Farmers' Alliance throughout the South. The Farmers' Alliance in Virginia has issued a call for special meetings. At these special meetings it is proposed to make unlimited free coinage of siver the issue in the coming campaign. This preliminary in Virginia will be followed in the other Southern States. The Farmers' Alliances in all the Southern States will be pledged to the free coinage of silver. This is the issue which now excludes all others in their minds. The tariff issue was never a strong one in the South. This silver issue is most attractive and bids fair to receive the unanimous support of the Farmers' Alliances. They are strong enough in the South to control absolutely the Democratic party in that section. Undoubtedly a majority of the Southern delegates to the next National Convention will go there pledged to secure a nominee who shall be the unqualified advocate and friend of silver. The Farmers' Alliance people of the South do not intend to go into a third party unless necessary. The Farmers' Alliances in the North will coöperate with them.

Sherman's Confederate Friend.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in spite of his 80-odd years, is seen in the various drawing-rooms of the Capital, where he shows the alertness and military carriage equal to the youngest of officers. He is very quiet and self-contained. He has a handsome, intellectual face. His forehead is broad and full, his eyes are blue, his nose is straight, a white mustache and short white beard cover the lower part of his face. He was the center of attention the other night at the Mexican Minister's. He stood against the wall and watched the Mexican dance with quiet attention. He says but little, but his mind is clear and strong as in his best days. He was a devoted friend to Gen. Sherman, to whom he surrendered. Gen. Sherman had for him an almost boyish affection. For several years Gen. Johnston was at the head of the Bureau of Pacific Railroad Accounts in the Interior Department. His services there were well performed so far as all the routine work was concerned. But when the agitators here began to move against the Pacific railroads to make them pay their indebtedness to the Government it was felt that a more vigorous man should be put at the head of the Bureau of Accounts. Gen. Sherman used to carry his hatred of politics to such a degree that he would never ask any one in the Government bureaus to grant him a favor. But one of the last favors that Gen. Sherman ever asked for any one was at the hands of the Interior Department. He went there in person and asked Secretary Noble if he could not retain Gen. Johnston as Commissioner of Railroads. The General said with characteristic bluntness that he was not in the habit of asking many favors, but this was one he had very much at heart. He thought that it was a kindness due to Gen. Johnston. I am sure that there was no more sincere mourner at the Sherman funeral in New York than this former Confederate chieftain, Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia. T. C. CRAWFORD.

STEALING THE GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

The Great Ravages Made by Depredators on the Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—While the unlawful cutting of timber from Government lands goes on more or less in various parts of the country, the Canadian border offers special facilities for this form of trespass. In Northern Minnesota the Rainy Lake and Rainy River region is not only densely wooded, but is directly on the Dominion line, and, furthermore, is near the junction of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. It affords a fine field for the operations of timber thieves from Canada, who have many steamers engaged in the business. Last summer special agents were appointed by the Interior Department to investigate what was going on, and their report indicates that about 30,000,000 feet of logs a year are unlawfully cut from public lands of the United States and sent through the Rainy River, besides about half as much more honestly acquired from lands fairly open to lumbermen.

The result of these investigations will probably be the prosecution of some of the lumber companies for trespass. The Land Commissioner declares that "the people of Canada have made great roads into our forests," and that the exhaustion of the valuable timber of that region is going on rapidly. One of his predecessors declares that depredations upon the public timber were "universal, flagrant, and limitless"; that whole ranges of townships covered with pine timber had been cut over by lumber companies who adopted the device of having their employés secure individual titles through the preëmption and homestead entries, afterward assigning them to their employers. They have actually been known to establish steam saw mills on public lands in unlawfully cut. To cap their audacity they have charged genuine settlers prices for timber which are regulated by the cost of transporting it from points where it is honestly procured. In some cases thousands of men are thus put at work.

It is a wrong sufficiently great for prompt remedy when citizens of the United States are engaged in this illicit business; but when those of another country raid our public forests the case is worse. The actual loss in property must be very great, since more than 200 cases of trespass were reported by the fifty-five special agents during the last fiscal year, involving more than $3,000,000; yet the actual amount recovered from suits during that year was only about $100,000, which could hardly have done more than pay the detective force employed and the other expenses. Still, the very presence of these agents undoubtedly prevents ravages still more enormous. There were also still pending, at the beginning of the current fiscal year, more than 300 criminal prosecutions for violating the timber laws, and nearly as many civil suits for the recovery of nearly $15,000,000.

But apart from the intrinsic loss, the indirect damage done by the destruction of forests in reducing the cultivated area is serious. The woods and the mountain undergrowth hold the snows and prevent the summer drought from coming earlier in the regions far below. They increase the rainfall also, and are important to the husbandry of the West. Vast sums have already been appropriated for devising systems of irrigation for the arid lands, and in some cases for building dams, as at the headwaters of the Mississippi, so that certainly no pains should be spared to protect the forests. And besides the damage done by the saw and the ax, the waste wrought by fire is still more prodigious, the Interior Department declaration in fact, that fire is far more destructive to the wood on the public lands than all other causes combined.

EXCITING RACE FOR A BABY.

A Locomotive and a Man the Racers, and the Man Won.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The fastest train on Long Island is the Sag Harbor express. It tears through all the smaller towns at forty-five miles an hour, with never a stop. Pearsalls, just beyond Jamaica, is usually one of these towns, but yesterday the train slowed up there as suddenly as a train can slow up with a frightened engineer clinging to the throttle. As the train came sweeping down the engineer saw right in the middle of the track a little child waving its arms and smiling cheerily at the onrushing mass. The baby was the son of Henry Powell, proprietor of the Pearsalls House across the way from the station. He had wandered in between the rails and was delightedly waving to the pretty locomotive that was shrieking out its protest in wild whistling.

George R. Watts passing near by heard the whistling and wondered carelessly what it was all about. He glanced down the track and saw the little fellow waving and smiling in the path of the train. There was one bare chance of reaching him before the engine and the young man took it. He ran as he never ran before. The train was still going at terrific speed in spite of the engineer's efforts, and to the onlookers the two seemed to reach the child at the same moment. Watts was the quicker by a shadow, and he caught up the child and rolled out of the way as the train swept by with the engine shrieking a shrill recognition of the heroism that had saved the little one.

McKinley Playing Demagogue.

New York *Post*: The Hon. William McKinley Jr. gave us the measure of his equipment as an economist in his Toledo speech in another way—that is, in addition to his luminous remarks about "dishonoring silver." Referring to the class of people who have saved something, "whose chief employment," he says, "is the cutting of their coupons, who have fixed incomes and inherited wealth dedicated to selfishness and withdrawn from the channels of trade," he proceeds to give them a piece of his mind. He said:

"Their capital is not in active business, it is secure from panics and the financial distress which now and then sweep over the country. When lands go down their loans go up. The depression of prices and wages only serves to increase the value of their money and mortgages. 'There is the capital,' as Cardinal Manning puts it, 'which pays no taxes and gives no charity; laid up in secret and barren of all good to the owner or his neighbor.'"

It would be interesting to know where their capital is. If it is not in active business from what sources is their income derived, and where does the money comes from to pay the coupons that they cut off? Excepting Government bonds, which are now mostly held by savings banks for the benefit of the poorer classes of the community, we do not know of any capital that answers Mr. McKinley's description. He evidently thinks that if a man invests his money in a railroad bond—that is, in locomotives and cars and rails and in the business of transportation—it is idle capital and is doing nothing for the country. And this is the measure of Mr. McKinley's equipment as an economist. This is the way that he "sizes himself up."

Boston *Transcript* (Rep.): Maj. McKinley's speech at Toledo Thursday evening will do more to destroy the prestige of this energetic Ohio politician with the enlightened public opinion of the country than even his two outrageous tariff measures.

Revealed Through a Woman's Spite.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The card scandal continues to attract considerable attention in all classes of society. It is known that the Prince of Wales is greatly irritated at the facts having leaked out. An intimate lady friend of the Prince of Wales, not Mrs. Arthur Wilson, the hostess of the card-playing party, is said to be responsible for the secret being divulged. The story got abroad at a party where the lady referred to and Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming were present. The latter seems to have in some way offended this lady, who divulged the secret and said among other things that all the accessories of the baccarat game used upon the memorable occasion were the property of the Prince of Wales.

Opposition to Stamped Silver in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 19.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association met in large numbers, irrespective of party, in their rooms and adopted a resolution declaring that the association is strenuously opposed to the bill now pending in Congress providing for the unlimited and free coinage of silver.

TORIES CRYING TREASON.

SILLY CHARGE BY THE CANADIANS AGAINST THE RECIPROCITY ISSUE.

Editor Farrer Declares There Is Nothing in His American Correspondence That by Any Possibility Could Be Construed into Treason—Tory Editors in London Disposed to Squirm Under the Growing Annexation Sentiment—Another Blast from the Ohio Ram-Raisers.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 19.—I saw Mr. Farrer, editor of the *Globe* (Liberal), today, but he said he had nothing to add to the published letter. There was nothing in this American correspondence that could by any possibility be construed into treason.

The excitement caused Monday night by the Premier's charge of treason almost entirely subsided when the people saw extracts from the pamphlet on which the charges are founded. The police guard has been withdrawn from about the *Globe* office, and the proprietors of the paper do not ask for protection. The *Globe*, commenting upon the Conservative meeting of Tuesday night, says: "Sir Charles Tupper made the most of the loyalty cry, the large assumption in which is that British institutions on this continent will be endangered if the people see no escape from the 'combinesters.'" Sir Julian devoted himself almost altogether to leveling charges of treason at Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Charlton, and other Liberal leaders. "But what sort of an answer is this to the Liberal indictment that the country is suffering in its trade and commerce, that the present policy is a vicious one, and that the time is ripe for a change. It is a sad sight to see the Premier of Canada driven on an occasion like this to make his battle on appeals to ignorance and prejudice. We are much mistaken if his frantic charges of loyalty will save him from the richly-deserved condemnation of the people of Canada."

Below will be found the comments of the other Toronto papers on the "treason" cry:

Mail: Passing from the "treason" cry to the plain business material of the speeches, it appears that the Premier looks for a milder form of treason than that of the opposition—namely: limited reciprocity, while Sir Charles Tupper hints that we may yet enjoy with the other British dominions favored treatment in English markets. It is difficult to see, however, upon what evidence the expectation of British differentials in our favor is entertained. Certainly Mr. Salisbury's treatment of the Dunraven resolution the other day does not warrant us in hoping that England will soon erect a customs wall against all the world but Canada and her sister colonies.

Empire: The astounding revelations made last night by Sir John Macdonald that a crafty and treasonable conspiracy is afloat to coerce and harass Canada so that this country shall be forced to take refuge in the American Republic will shock the people of Canada and cause to them a scorn and indignation proportionate to the gravity of the crime.

A rumor is current in political circles that the reformers have documents in their possession involving the Premier in a scandal, not as bad as that connected with the Pacific railway in 1873, but quite enough to lose him the election. This will not be given out for some days. The Patrons of Industry of the County of Northumberland have declared in favor of free trade with Great Britain and the United States.

THE TORY LONDON EDITORS.

Displeased Over the Progress of Annexation Sentiment in Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Following are the comments of the principal Tory London papers on the latest dispatches from Canada:

The *Chronicle*: Sir John Macdonald's revelations are likely to turn the whole course of the elections in Canada. It must be admitted the Laurier party has hitherto had the best of the trade argument. The language of the pamphlet alleged to have been written by Mr. Farrer is not treason—we do not know what to call it. We hesitate to believe that Richard Cartwright is a party to the conspiracy, but unless the Liberal leaders are able to disassociate themselves from these intrigues the elections are likely to lead them altogether out of reckoning.

The *Telegraph*: We hope that Mr. Farrer's explanation of the charge against him is the right one, and that the sentiment of loyalty to the mother country finds few or no dissenters in Canada. If McKinleyism has the right effect, it ought rather to throw the colonists into our arms than into those of their wealthy rival. Yet, whatever be the result it will not alter our policy. If we are determined to adhere to the principles of Cobden it is not because we love the colonies less, but because we love free trade more.

The *Times*: In the reign of Victoria a proper description of such conduct as that of Mr. Edward Farrer may be doubtful, but in the reign of Elizabeth Sir John Macdonald's description would have been held to be accurate, and appropriate penalties would have been waiting. The ultimate issue of the struggle is whether Canada will enter the American Union. The pending election will not decide it, because if the Libernis are victorious they will find it only the beginning of their task. If the weaker American States are systematically driven to the wall what chance of fair play would Canada get in commercial union with America? Without representation in Congress its position would be intolerable and it would be compelled to abandon commercial union or accept political union. [How "intolerable!" Canada would get just what she needs and desires—free trade with the United States.] The Americans know this, and are frank enough to make it the basis of all their dissertations. The Canadians must also know it, but those desiring an annexation pretend that it has no necessary connection with unlimited reciprocity. Without expecting Canada to forego any advantage in order to gratify her sentiments, the Canadian people ought to be fairly treated by politicians and not lockeyed into annexation by false pretense. It is very doubtful whether the advantages of annexation would be as great as painted.

The News (Liberal): In his efforts to tar his opponents with the brush of disloyalty Premier Macdonald does not stick at trifles. His Toronto speech, for audacious misrepresentation, deserves to rank with the finest effort of his prototype, Disraeli. His reckless and ignoble tactics merit censure and contempt.

The *Post* (Tory): Nobody denies the right of Canadians to advocate annexation, but this policy must emanate from themselves and not be forced upon them by intrigues with a foreign Power.

OHIO'S RAM-RAISERS.

Another Blast from William Lawrence, Chief Member of the Trio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The bleat of the Ohio wool-growers against reciprocity is again heard. The shepherd is William Lawrence, the President of the State Association. He makes a newspaper paragraph excuse for bringing his flock into public view again. Mr. Lawrence explains the position of the Ohio Association. He digs up some ancient platforms of the Ohio Democrats to show there is no politics when the interests of the wool-growers are concerned. But his main point is that his State Association has not pronounced against reciprocity. He quotes the resolution adopted in January to prove that only Blaine reciprocity was aimed at. This resolution is as follows:

One of the most plausible dangers which threaten the wool industry is that which has been officially sanctioned by Mr. Blaine, but not by the President, and which was repudiated by Congress in the McKinley Tariff law. This law provides for a wise reciprocity, reciprocity in those commodities from foreign countries which our own people do not produce at all, or cannot, under protection, produce sufficiently to supply our needs.

Mr. Lawrence goes on to threaten what the million wool-growers in the United States will do if their protest is not heeded. He claims that they have power enough to defeat the nomination or election of any free-wool candidate for the Presidency. He also makes the threat that they will not sit idly by and let members of Congress be elected who are hostile to them. The Representatives who depended on the wool-growers to save them last November are apt to smile sorrowfully when they hear this. The Lawrence flock is bleating because it sees danger in the reciprocity arrangements which the Secretary of State is negotiating under the limited powers of the McKinley act. It is true that under this act the bars against wool importation put up by McKinley cannot be let down. That is perhaps one of the reasons why the Argentine Republic will be among the last of the South American countries to make a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. But the start which reciprocity has taken makes it certain that before long treaties will be negotiated on a broader basis than is possible under the present law, and when that condition arises the Argentine Republic will have some advantages to offer the United States. The wool-growers, or rather Mr. Lawrence and his fellow-shepherds, Delano and Harpster, are also worrying about reciprocity with Canada. The flocks in the Dominion are not enough to compete with those on this side of the line. That is not what the wool-growers howl about. They see in reciprocity with Canada some necessary changes in the tariff law, which will enable manufacturers to get the raw material free. Hence President Lawrence's proclamation of their intention.

DIXIE AND GROVER.

Southern Democratic Opinion of Cleveland's Silver Letter.

The St. Louis *Republic* (Silver Dem.) says: "Mr. Cleveland's *letter* is glorious as a display of moral courage, but it is not politics."

[What do you call politics in such case—advocacy of stumptail silver and expulsion of gold?]

Savannah *News*: Mr. Cleveland stands just as good a chance of becoming the next Democratic candidate for President as he ever did, notwithstanding the fact that a great many politicians think otherwise.

Nashville *American*: Mr. Cleveland's nomination will necessarily and inevitably handicap the Democratic party in so far as it hopes to draw a new element of strength by reason of its unity of sentiment with the Northwest on the silver question.

"Mr. Cleveland is a man of positive opinions and of decisive convictions," says the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.). "He has the courage to express his convictions regardless of their effect upon his personal popularity. We admire him for his courage and honesty in these matters."

Galveston *News*: If the country had in it scores of such men there would be less show for the fawning demagogue who yields up his opinions as fast as they are demanded by his party. Mr. Cleveland has told the truth about his deliberate and immovable position on a critical question.

Mobile *Register*: The fear that free silver coinage will flood us with all the silver of the world is utterly baseless. The silver coins of the Old World are worth more than our own. People will not send silver to America to be received at a loss of over 3 per cent. On this question Mr. Cleveland is not in line with the Democratic party.

Charleston *News*: We do not know what effect, in the present abnormal state of public sentiment, Mr. Cleveland's letter will have upon the political situation, but we are sure that as soon as the people begin to think for themselves his views will be accepted. It is unfortunate, we think, that there should be any effort to make unlimited silver coinage a purely political question, but we believe that any party which hangs its faith on a spurious and debased currency is bound to lose, as it ought to lose.

THEY WANT PROOF.

New York *Press* (Rep.): His denial now is to some extent reassuring. But it has been so tardily made that it will not remove the public belief instilled by his silence, unless it is followed by the prosecution and conviction of his libelers.

Omaha *Bee* (Rep.): Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the sufficiency or the insufficiency of Senator Quay's denial Republicans generally must feel that the controversy has disqualified him for retaining the position of authority in the party which he held in the last National campaign.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): Mr. Quay has now done what he should have done at least ten months ago, and we hope that the event will show that public opinion is still sufficiently plastic to give due weight to his explicit denial of accusations which, it must not be forgotten, are unsustained by proof.

New York *World* (Dem.): Matthew S. Quay has not met or answered the grave charges made against him. His denial is weak and evasive, even if it had not come too late. After a year of silence in such a case, unsupported and weak-kneed denial may fairly be deemed outlawed by the moral statute of limitations.

New York *Times* (Dem.): His long silence under the terrible charges and his failure to appeal for statements in refutation to the prominent men who were mentioned as having knowledge of his acts or as having assisted him to make restoration to the plundered Treasury of the State have confirmed the opinion that the charges were true.

Buffalo *Express* (Rep.): The consensus of press opinion on Quay's explanation is that it is good as far as it goes. Quay must go farther. He has entered a formal plea of "not guilty." The charges are too numerous, too serious, and too specific to be disposed of thus. Quay has waited too long to have anything except legal evidence accepted in the case.

Albany *Journal* (Rep.): Mr. Quay has spoken. But he must do more than defend himself by word of mouth. He must prosecute his defamers in the courts. He must give some evidence to Republicans that he is not totally indifferent to public opinion and devoid of those instincts which

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 19.—[SPECIAL.]—Licenses of incorporation were issued today by the Secretary of State to the organizers of the following new companies:

The Rosalie Drug company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; for pharmaceutical purposes; incorporators, C. L. Norton, J. L. Bennett, and R. W. Garrigal.

The Shader Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of jewelry; incorporators, A. E. Shader, J. E. Moore, and Ferd. Gloss.

The Standard Fabric company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of coated fabric; incorporators, G. W. Cole, W. C. Collins, and F. L. Brown.

The Chicago Stone-Cutting Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to do a general stone-contracting business; incorporators, David S. Geer, P. F. Poorbaugh, and Ernest Saunders.

The German College of Medicine and Obstetrics, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to educate pupils in medical science, issue degrees, and to issue diplomas to accoucheurs and midwives; incorporators, John Malok, Henry Copinger, and Frank Sigrist.

Taxpayers' Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $800; to protect the interests of its patrons in the matter of taxes and assessments; incorporators, Frank P. Crandon, William E. Paddock, and Charles E. Simmons.

Guilliatt's Automatic Metal Casket company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of caskets; incorporators, William Guilliatt, W. N. Brown, and G. W. Montgomery.

Geiger-Hester Implement company, at Ashley, Washington County; capital stock, $2,000; for the sale of farm implements and vehicles; incorporators, C. J. Geiger, J. B. Hester, and C. B. Geiger.

The Home Security company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to do a general commercial collection business; incorporators, J. H. Martin, R. C. Coy, and B. H. Miller.

The Tobey Construction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for general railroad construction; incorporators, George H. Tobey, G. A. Wutkep, and A. D. Eddy.

E. and M. Wiesebrock & Co., Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for dealing in coffee, spices, and groceries; incorporators, Robert Wiesebrock, M. Wiesebrock, and T. Wiesebrock.

United States Novelty Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the manufacture of patented articles; incorporators, C. F. Congleton, A. W. Breverton, and C. E. Burnap.

Belleview Club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Robert Hurst, C. H. Weicht, and J. N. Six.

Joliet Chemical Works, at Joliet; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of chemicals and acids; incorporators, Olans Paulson, D. E. Comean, and F. B. Paulson.

Sheldon Cereal Mills, at Sheldon, Iroquois County; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of corn products; incorporators, R. Ross, O. G. Smith, and L. F. Hutchins.

Western Sestalit and Stove company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $150,000; for the Manufacture of patent fuel, stoves, and other furniture, and for heating buildings; incorporators, C. E. Bleyer, S. H. Burrell, and G. H. Ten Broek.

Loyal Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, L. Le Gros, A. Zechlin, H. Fritz, C. Heitz, F. Westfall, and J. Plamp.

The Lincoln Park Sanitarium Free Training School for Nurses, at Chicago; without capital stock; to establish a free training school for nurses in the Lincoln Park Sanitarium; incorporators, E. H. Pratt, F. D. Holbrook, and T. E. Costain.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 19:

One Hundred and Twelfth st, 78 ft e of State, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (Gaave & McLaughlin to F. Langroder)	$1,300
Yorktown st, 72 ft s of Thirty-fourth, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 16 (A. and C. Duber to W. H. Bowman)	1,380
Maplewood av, 260 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 24x128 ft, improved, dated Oct. 1, 1890 (E. G. Hilder to M. Geraldi)	2,900
Racine av, 300 ft s of Garfield, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 11 (C. C. Pricke to G. H. Schlotthauer)	3,200
Lot 9 in Anderson, s e ¼, n w ¼, sec 9, 40, 13, dated Feb 9 (G. W. Bean to N. Linscott)	2,500
Same as above, dated Feb 19 (N. Linscott to W. P. Gray)	3,200
Thirty-first st, 111 ft w of Allman, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb 9 (C. R. Dempster to J. J. Meyer)	1,500
Maxwell st, 151 ft e of Union, s f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb 5 (J. McKinzie to J. C. Krosa)	2,750
Dayton st, 320 ft n of Willow, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb 13 (S. Mayer et al. to C. Meier)	2,600
Jackson st, bet Washtenaw and California avs, s f, dated Jan. 29 (R. A. Rossin to Rogan & Carter)	3,300
Webster av, 258¼ ft w of Oakley, n f, 50x229 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1890 (C. Brady to K. Gerling)	1,000
West Thirteenth place, 120 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 24x119 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. T. Ewing to L. A. Bowman)	1,500
Johnson st, 186 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 17 (C. Rapp et al. to S. Rapp)	5,000
Sixty-seventh st, 85 ft e of Elizabeth, n f, 32x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (H. Koch to H. Schoenheider)	1,125
Morgan st, 100 ft s of Sixty-sixth, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 11 (F. L. Mallinstedt to B. Anderson)	1,200
Graceland av, 375 ft e of Perry st, s f, 50x127 ft, dated Nov. 10, 1890 (Killian & Puffer to A. Kell)	1,760
Garfield blvd, n w cor of Lexington st, e f, 22¼x140 ft, with other lots in same block, dated Feb. 17 (S. Carson to T. G. and W. N. Preston)	5,500
Southport av, 125 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 12 (T. Kalmar to H. Golnitz)	5,000
Same property, dated Feb. 12 (H. Golnitz to William Kohlmorgen)	5,000
Perry st, s w cor of Bertesu av, e f, 50x161 ft (Killian & Puffer to H. F. Schuettler)	2,550
Palmer place, 108 ft e of Clarkson st, n f, 125x150 ft, with 103 ft to alley in same sub, dated Feb. 17 (G. I. Chittenden to M. G. Secard)	9,424
Sherman st, 115 4-10 ft s of 77th, w f, 40x125¼ ft, dated March 22, 1890 (G. W. Merdiant to E. H. Thompson)	5,000
Storms av, 192 ft n of 76th st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 30 (C. Olson to N. P. Nelson)	1,900
Sixty-ninth st, 162 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated Jan. 31 (T. B. Marston to F. A. Devlin)	3,600
Sixty-ninth st, 160 ft e of Jefferson av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated Jan. 21 (same to same)	3,600
Sixty-ninth st, 91 ft w of Jefferson av, s f, 40x130 ft, dated Jan. 21 (same to same)	3,600
Wabash av, 175 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 40x165¾ ft, dated Feb. 16 (G. B. Shaw to C. F. Rice)	60,000
Lots 35 to 39 (no block), Walker's N. W. ¼, Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Feb. 18 (J. G. Earle to J. D. Leslie)	3,000
Patterson st, n w cor of Wallace, s f, 24x125 ft, dated July 15, 1890 (Bogue & Page to M. Williams)	1,180
Southport av, s w cor of Melrose st, e f, 63½x125 ft, dated Feb. 3 (J. F. Kartheiser to J. Beck)	5,000
Thirty-fifth st, 50 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 72x135¼ ft, dated Feb. 17 (Estate of J. C. Knickerbocker to E. C. Waller)	3,500
Wright st, 130 ft s of Seventy-sixth, e f, 40 ft to R. R., dated Feb. 18 (G. W. Lincoln to D. J. Roberts)	7,000
West Eighteenth st, 50 ft e of Burlington, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 1 (J. Dedie to M. J. Biana)	8,000
West Madison st, 270 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 60x124 ft, dated Jan. 20 (C. F. Hartley to C. H. Harrison)	16,500
Lill av, 40 ft e of Lill, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 11 (J. C. Schroeder to N. Beck)	5,250
Tilden st, 174 ft e of Center av, n f, 22x67 ft, dated Feb. 19 (S. Kerwin to Albano & Ayres-ta)	2,250
Jackson st, n e cor of Whipple, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (J. Huntington to W. H. Lamson)	2,200
Center st, 51 ft e of Southport av, n f, 20x144 ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. Chytraus to H. J. Lehmann)	2,450
Hazel st, s e cor of Windsor, w f, 16x160 ft; also w ½ Lot 13 and all of Lot 11, same sub, dated Feb. 18 (T. D. Turner to G. W. Hubbard)	13,879
Same property, dated Dec. 4, 1890 (W. A. Alexander to E. D. Turner)	13,185
Ridgeway av, 57 ft s of Ohio st, w f, 25x121 ft, dated Feb. 12 (T. A. Wells to B. B. Spencer)	1,550
Sawyer av, 154 ft s of Ogden, e f, triangle of 65x12x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (C. B. Sawyer to E. J. Culver)	6,000
Byron st, s w cor of Southport av, n f, 35¾x150 ft, dated Feb. 7 (D. Goodwin to C. F. Nisson)	5,000
Michigan av, 198 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 40¾x187 ft, dated Feb. 18 (H. M. Coleman to E. B. Cornean)	6,200
Burling st, s e cor of Webster av, w f, 46x72¼ ft, dated Feb. 19 (L. Gerlinger to C. Schmid)	5,500
Lincoln av, 200 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (E. B. Bodley to L. M. Smith)	6,000
Turner av, 141 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 17 (M. M. Eldridge to D. O. Bell)	2,500
Butterfield st, 47¼ ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 18 (L. A. Seymour to M. C. Green)	2,250
George av, 244 ft w of Sheffield av, s f, 25x125¼ ft, dated Feb. 16 (L. Logeman to A. Hetherington)	1,550
Halsted st, bet Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, e f, 25x115 ft, dated Feb. 10 (D. Mahnke to Neil & Mahnke)	5,000
Center av, s w cor of Seventieth st, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated Feb. 19 (A. M. Neuerbourg to E. Tosetti)	1,500
Coulter st, n e cor of Oakley av, s f, 91¼x100 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1890 (A. Kozel to A. Beneech)	15,860
Turner av, 288 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (J. Laska to A. Kozel)	1,000
Fifty-first st, 41 ft e of Peoria, s f, 25x124¼ ft, dated Feb. 19 (W. Bradshaw to C. F. W. Wilke)	1,100
Farnell av, 215 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x124¼ ft, dated Sept. 5, 1890 (estate of D. Davis to J. and M. Rosner)	3,000
Western av, 227 ft n of Polk st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (M. F. Waite to A. M. Weidenbauer)	4,900
Greenwood av, s e cor of Seventy-second st, w f, 55¼x125 ft, dated Jan. 22 (E. De Lue to W. T. Elles)	2,320
Heine st, 200 ft n of Waubansia av, w f, and ½ of 50x110¾ ft, dated Feb. 18 (P. Johnson to A. Johnson)	1,000
State st, 180 ft s of Seventy-third, 100x171 ft, dated Jan. 1 (G. Z. Erwin et al to L. P. Alcombrack)	5,500
State st, bet Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth, s f, 200x118¾ ft, dated Jan. 1 (same to W. H. Sweeney)	10,000
Vedder st, near Pleasant, s f, 25 9-10x125 ft, dated Feb. 19 (H. J. Weng to L. and A. Abbots)	2,000
S. ½ Lot 6 and all of 7, 8, 10, 11, 18, and 20 in Blk 2, and Lot 10, Blk 3, Vincennes Rd Add to Washington Heights, dated Oct. 28, 1890 (W. Kaufman to Stave & Proudfoot)	3,000
Stober st, 200 ft s of Thompson, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (R. L. Davis to A. Knudson)	3,100
Astor st, 125 ft w of Schiller, e f, 75x110 ft, dated Feb. 11 (Catholic Bishop of Chicago to A. O. West)	26,250
Sixty-first st, s w cor of Ashland av, 2 blks, also all blk 3 and 4, same sub, dated Oct. 6, 1890 (Rosanse & Fenn to F. Ponnaneck)	82,700
Madison st, 189 ft s of Sixty-second, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (A. Benton to F. A. Henshaw)	5,000
Sixty-third st, s w corner of Wood, n f, 50¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 19, 1890 (M. Kavanagh to E. C. Connell et al)	1,600
Lot on court bet State and Wabash and n of Twentieth st, e f, 100x25 ft, dated Feb. 12 (G. A. Armour to Chic. S. S. Rapid Transit R. R. Co.)	10,025

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Lowe, Harvey, Ashland av, s e cor of One Hundred and Sixty-third st, 4 blks, by H. R. Rountree.

Wellington st, s e cor of Forest av, 1 blk, by Sundmacher & Glade.

OUTSIDE SALE.

Robinson av, n e cor of Ninety-fifth st, 40 acres, dated July 28 (E. G. Short to E. E. Read)	$42,000

LEASE.

Vernon av, n w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 100x100 ft, has been leased for 99 years by Eugene Hogue to Charles E. Waters and William J. Richardson, at a rental of $5,000 in gold per annum.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

W. Walsh, 2-story frame flats, at No. 1886 Polk av, to cost $3,000.

M. J. Abeel, two-story and cellar brick dwelling, at No. 493 Irving av, to cost $5,000.

A. J. Cooper, eight three-story and basement brick stores and flats, at No. 3100 to 3114 State st, to cost $64,000.

Edwin C. Ohlendorf, three-story and cellar brick flats, at No. 445 N. Lincoln st, to cost $7,000.

Mrs. M. Matthews, two-story and basement brick flats, at No. 142 Emerson av, to cost $3,500.

James Pilot, two-story basement and attic brick flats, at No. 24 Humboldt-blvd, to cost $5,000.

Frank Gemmack, two-story brick flats, at No. 2973 ... Twentieth st, to cost $3,000.

Peter Lenz, one-story frame flats at No. 6646 Peoria st, to cost $2,000.

W. Werki, two-story and basement frame flats, at No. 5317 School st, to cost $2,000.

J. B. Olson, two-story frame flats, at No. 5714 Morgan st, to cost $1,500.

Otto Ladewig, one-story and basement brick additional, at No. 833 Seminary av, to cost $1,800.

John Hodeski, one-story frame cottage, at No. 8845 Manistee av, to cost $1,100.

William Nelson, two-story frame flats, at No. 6608 Michigan av, to cost $1,800.

John Madoj, two-story frame store and flats, at No. 8819 Houston av, to cost $2,000.

Dr. T. Marsin, two-story, basement, and attic brick dwelling, at No. 3212 Lake Park av, to cost $20,000.

August Ohlepp, three-story attic, and brick bakery and flats, at No. 217 Indiana st, to cost $11,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN TO 238 Jay-st. a dark bay horse, with crooked hind legs and white right hind fetlock, and scar on the left breast; weight 1,150 pounds; and top side-spring buggy; strayed from the above number.

LOST—GRAY MARE 8 YEARS OLD, SHORT tail. Return to LEVI LOVELL, rear 40 39th-st., and receive reward.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH WITH SILver chain. Liberal reward for return to Room 121 Chicago Opera-House Building.

LOST—BETWEEN COR. MONROE AND WABASH and the Columbia Theater, lady's pocketbook containing money, three theater tickets to above theater. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to H. A. HURLBUT, 88 Washington-st.

LOST—ON JACKSON-BOULEVARD OR NEAR Union depot, satchel and lady's hat. Return to 81 South Sangamon-st. Reward.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING IN FRONT OF 3325 Prairie-av. a black crepe shawl; return to 241 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ARMS AND CRESTS FOUND; trade-marks and badges designed by MATTHEWS, 780 Jackson-blvd., formerly connected with Herald's College.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED GRATUITOUSLY AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COST CLERK OR stockkeeper in manufactory by an experienced young man. Best of references. E 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER BY EXperienced young man. Best of references furnished. Address E 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION—WANTED—PACKER OR STOCKkeeper by first-class man; good references. Apply F 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 22 AS assistant bookkeeper; writes a good hand, accurate. Can furnish good references. Address F 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS of age, an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, having had full charge of office, is open for engagement. Reference past employers. $5,000 security if required. Address F 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper. Best of recommendations from last employer. Address F 43, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS STEnographer; small salary to start. F 84, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family to take care of road horses. Address 306 Twenty-third-place.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN AGED 33 WANTS responsible position; references. F 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LAWYER OF FIFTEEN years' experience in real estate, commercial, and railway law, having an extensive acquaintance in Iowa and Nebraska, wants position with responsible law firm, corporation, or business house. Can give best of references. Address A W 107, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS CLERK in a jewelry store. 2817 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXPErienced lady bookkeeper. Address F 88, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher or as cashier; references given; will work cheap. Address F 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED caligraph operator. First-class reference. Address E 178, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by competent girl; 3 years in last place. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—THOSE DESIRING AN experienced, thoroughly competent housekeeper, one capable of taking full charge of hotel or private house, please inquire at 157 Garfield-blvd., South Side, city.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND—CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS OF age who understands the stationery line to wait on customers and bill goods; state experience and pay wanted. Address F 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR WORK IN INSURANCE office; must be good writer; state salary wanted. Address F 42, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER who operates Yost machine. The Aermotor Co., corner Rockwell and Fillmore-sts.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as salesman to handle a line of ladies' stockinette jackets and boys' stockinette suits and other garments for the Chicago and Western market; must be thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade. Address A W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL LOTS near site of the Grant Locomotive Works; big commissions paid to good men. GEO. G. NEWBURY and J. ALMON AUSTIN, Agents, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL CHEAP LOTS in quick-selling subdivisions, also shares in a syndicate now forming; both inside old city limits. Room 48, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO carry full line of first-class oils as a side line on commission; good money for right men. Address, with reference, A. G. HARBAUGH & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—HARDWARE AND NOTION SALESmen to take a side line. Room 605, 60 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a down-town men's furnishing goods store. Address F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPET AND CURTAIN SALESmen; must have experience and ability; permanent positions; state experience, reference, age, salary expected; also if personal interview could be had here if desired. GIMBEL BROTHERS, Milwaukee.

WANTED—SALESMEN—2 GOOD HUSTLERS; big pay guaranteed. Room 6, 185 Dearborn.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CHARGE OF DOOR in large real estate office. Address in own handwriting, giving age and references, E 115, Tribune office.

WANTED — OFFICE BOY, ONE WITH SOME knowledge of shorthand preferred. Address, with references and wages expected. F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; WAGES $3 PER week. Address in own handwriting and naming references, E 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD OFFICE BOY. Answer, own handwriting. Address F 57, Tribune.

WANTED—BRIGHT, SMART AMERICAN BOY, about 15; references required. 308 Dearborn-st., Room 805.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 IN LARGE OFFICE to run errands, copy letters, etc.; a good chance for an intelligent boy willing to work hard. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and reference, E 144, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS GLASS-BEVelers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED millwright to take general charge of above work at a large establishment near city. Please to answer in own handwriting, giving age, nationality, experience, and references. Address E 119, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR COOK AND GENERAL housework. 5325 Madison-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITOR; ONE WHO HAS worked in a rubber-stamp factory preferred; state experience and pay wanted. Address F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TAILOR; A GOOD COATMAKER. Address ED H. LINK, Paris, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

WANTED—COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN; MUST have first-class city references. Address F 32, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING Tribune routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO FOREMEN OR MEN OF LARGE acquaintance who desire to add to their present income: We have something desirable to offer. Address D 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS PORTER. M. JACOBSON, 153 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE growing of vegetables and small fruits and care of flowers and shrubs, and who will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place in a suburb about 17 miles from Chicago; one who is married and whose wife can help in residence when needed; to the right man a permanent place, with good pay, is offered. Address E 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN TO PROMOTE business of one of the largest financial companies in Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota; position worth from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum. Address, giving experience and references. E 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour free; no glass used; no canvassing; $20 weekly. IRVING B. SNELL, patentee, 134 N. Clark-st., up-stairs. I will leave the city Saturday, March 7.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHINA PACKER; only one used to packing the finest goods need apply; permanent place for good man. Address E 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DELIVER CRAYON portraits; steady and good salary. J. W. FIERVE, Room 7 Adams Express Building, 2 to 4 today.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO INVEST $25,000 in a manufacturing business that is most successful and take the position of treasurer. The highest references given and required. Address F 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN ADAPTED TO soliciting real estate for sale and for rent and to collect rents; give bond. Address F 64, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeeperr and Clerks.

WANTED—IN OUR CANDY DEPARTMENT A bright, healthy, experienced, confectionery saleslady of pleasant address; give full particulars of past experience. Address CHARLES H. SLACK, Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK, IN FAMILY OF THREE where second girl is kept, first-class cook and laundress; $3.50; bring references. 678 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, family of three; references required. Call at 3526 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a small private family. Apply at 4043 Lake-av.

WANTED—290 EAST HURON-ST.—A GERMAN girl; must be a good cook and laundress.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 1731 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 509 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL, GENERAL housework; small family. 3153 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDish. 3114 South Park-av.

WANTED—COOK FOR OUT OF CITY; MIDDLEaged white woman. Inquire 483 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — FIRST - CLASS SHIRTMAKERS; steady work, good pay. J. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—25 GIRLS TO LEARN turning and pressing men's neckwear. EISENSTAEDT BROS., cor. Franklin and Jackson-sts.

Nurses.

WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL FOR NURSE AND to help with other work. References. 87 Rush-st., Flat 8.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IN SUBURB — REFINED YOUNG women, not under seventeen, speaking German, to care for children, sew and help with second work; experience and reference required. Address at 14 Astor-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF LONG WAIST FIGure to act as model for corset manufacturer East. Address F 78, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEman's boarding-house; terms reasonable; excellent service; reference.

1839 INDIANA - AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board.

1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO single room; good board; reasonable.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT BACK ROOM, with choice table board.

North Side.

49 PINE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, FINE large room on main floor; also single room; all conveniences.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—DAY-BOARDERS WANTed; table first-class; tickets, 21 meals, $4.

175 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM, with board; table board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room for two, with board.

West Side.

109 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN MONroe and Adams—Parties wishing day board in private family will please call.

450 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—FINE FRONT room, second floor; also suite of rooms; good table; modern conveniences; fine location.

Hotels.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON WEST SIDE BY GENtleman in private refined family; American or French preferred; willing to pay for good accommodations; no boarding-house keeper need answer. Address F 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, EAST OF GRAND-BOUL., convenient to Lake Shore road; moderate price. Address D A 9, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR "THE Personal Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman"; liberal commissions paid; we also want agents for "The Great War Library," a set of ten large octavo volumes, containing over 5,000 pages, fifteen steel engravings, ninety-four maps, eight fac-similes of famous dispatches, and ninety-four wood cuts; the set embraces the personal memoirs and lives of Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Hancock, Crawford, and Custer; sold on easy terms. For full particulars call on or address CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO., 3 East 14th-st., New York City.

LIFE AND REMINISCENCES OF GEN. SHERman, by a distinguished author. Contributions furnished specially for book by prominent soldiers and statesmen. Agents wanted. Will outsell everything. Send 35 cts. instantly for outfit. We guarantee best book and best terms. Buy no other. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.

SOLICITORS—AGENTS—ATTENTION—ARE YOU making money? If not, or wish to double your present income, address for particulars. E 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL SHARES IN THE best syndicate on the South Side. Address F 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW CIGAR LIGHTER; every smoker buys; lights in wind or rain. Sample, 15c.; two for 25c.; $1 a dozen, by mail; stamps taken. STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINES FROM ½ TO 15 HORSEpower. O. COLBORNE, 52 North Clinton-st.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISS BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR CASToff clothing. 347 West Taylor-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing; send postal and will call. G. SCHWARTZ, 379 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF PARCHment paper wants a partner with capital; no risk; paper considered the best in the market; orders on hand to work day and night; no objection, if wished, to remove our plant to any place; parchment glue our own patent. Address PARCHMENT, care Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WANTED—DENTIST—A GOOD OPERATOR; must be a good gold-filler not less than 25 years of age. Address DR. J. H. CASE, 615 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1809 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 270 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3-GALLON NICKLEplated coffee urn, nearly new; will take wall paper and white lead. Grand Hotel, 230 State-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 33 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.

WABASH-AV., n. of 18th-st., 25 ft., frame improvements.

WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25 feet, with elegant improvements.

WABASH-AV., near 23d-st., 50 ft.; frame improvements.

MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 26¼ ft., with stone-front improvements.

MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20 ft., with frame improvements.

INDIANA-AV., near 37th-st., 10-room stone-front, $7,500.

CALUMET-AV., near 32d-st., beautiful modern green stone-front, $16,000.

CALUMET-AV., near 34th-st., good brick house, 27¼ ft. lot, $11,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV., near 33d-st., modern brick, 25 ... $11,000.

VERNON-AV., No. 3600, 10-room brick, in good order, 25 ft., cheap.

VERNON-AV., near 33d-st., strictly modern brick, large lot, $15,000.

RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern house, $6,500.

JOHNSON-PL., near 38th-st., 10-room brick with barn, lot 20x120, $4,500.

LANGLEY-AV., near 49th-st., modern detached stone-front, lot 25x150, $5,500.

ROSALIE-CT., near 59th-st., modern frame, stone foundation, lot 30x118, east front.

31ST-ST., Nos. 231 and 233, near Archer-av., 50 ft., with brick and frame improvements.

SOUTH SIDE VACANT.

MICHIGAN-AV., 45 ft., near 24th-st.; cheap.

SOUTH PARK-AV., 40 ft. near 32d-st.

SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., near 57th-st.

SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft. east front, bet. 60th and 61st-sts.

GREENWOOD-AV., corner 44th, 97x155.

EVANS-AV., corner 49th, 50x125 ft.

VINCENNES-AV., corner 46th, 75x110 ft.

DREXEL-BLVD., south of 42d, 35 ft.; cheap.

HARVARD-ST., corner 67th, 40x180 ft.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

STATE-ST., near 50th, 85 ft.; east front; with frame improvements.

STATE-ST., north of 29th, 50 ft., with modern pressed-brick building.

STATE-ST., east front, near 49th-st.; vacant.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 45th, 50x130 ft.; west front.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th, 75x180 ft.

PECK-COURT, near State-st., 42¼ ft., with 4-story improvements; well rented.

ELDRIDGE-COURT, near State-st., 30 ft., with brick improvements; well rented.

WEST SIDE.

WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, modern 10-room brick houses, only $4,800, on easy terms.

PARK-AV., near Hoyne, first-class 10-room brick, with frame barn; lot 30x125 ft.; a great bargain at $7,500.

SEELEY-AV., near Madison-st., modern brick house, $6,500.

SOUTH PEORIA-ST., Nos. 217 and 219, stone-front flat building, cheap.

LEAVITT-ST., near Ogden-av., 2-story and cellar brick house, only $4,000.

CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, only $5,000; terms to suit.

ARTESIAN-AV., 48 ft., with cottage, only $3,500.

CARPENTER-ST., near Indiana, 42 feet, partially improved.

WEST SIDE—VACANT.

CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, at $800.

FULTON-ST., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, $1,400.

WASHINGTON-BLVD., cor. Sacramento-av., 40x140 ft.

WARREN-AV., cor. Sacramento, 40x130 ft.

TAYLOR-ST., cor. Winchester-av., and Taylor-st., cor. Robey-st., corner and inside lots, cheap.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

BUSINESS AND FLAT PROPERTIES.

150 feet on Madison-st. corner improved; price	$1,000,000
A 7-story office building	185,000
An office building on prominent corner; pay to modernize	437,500
Modern office building on Washington-st.	250,000
Modern 6-store and 28-flat building on Cottage Grove-av.	90,000
Fifth-av. corner, lot 125x100; poorly improved	20,000
State-st. lot, 100x137; frame buildings	80,000
State-st. lot, 50x150; store and flat building	35,000
State-st. lot, 25x135; store and flat building	15,000
State-st. lot, 20x125; store and tenement bldg	9,000
63d-st., near depot, lot 40x130; frame impvts	20,000
Wabash-av. lot, 42x170; poor impvts	50,000

NORTH SIDE.

Modern store and flat bldg.; pays over 10 per cent	$43,000

The above are a few of our many choice offerings, and buyers will serve their interests best by examining our list before purchasing.

HOUSES.

We have a large list of houses on the South Side, North Side, and the West Side at prices ranging from $2,000 to $50,000.

LOTS.

Lots everywhere, in all sections of the city, at prices as low as the lowest.

ACRES.

40 acres in Cicero at $500 per acre under the market.

40 acres within 5 miles of the Court-House at a bargain to price quick buyer.

12½ acres in Proviso.

5 acres on Western-boulevard and Oakley-av. It will pay you to investigate this.

10 ACRES AT MORGAN PARK HANDY TO STATION AT A PRICE WAY UNDER THE MARKET AND ON THE SMALLEST CASH PAYMENT EVER OFFERED.

5-acre tract on 75th-st., east of Stony Island-av.

10-acre tract on 75th-st., east of Stony Island-av.

4-acre tract on Stony Island, near 73d-st.

5-acre tract on 79th-st., near Yates-av.

20 acre tract on 79th-st., near Paxton-av.

40-acre tract on 79th-st., near Jeffery-av.

10-acre tract on 87th-st., near Carse-av.

10-acre tract on 87th-st., near Jeffery-av.

115 acres, nr. Dauphin Park, east of Cottage Grove; will sell this tract in any quantity from five acres up.

40-acre tract at Fernwood within three blocks of station.

This is a partial list of our many acre offerings, which we can deliver to quick buyers at prices below the market.

Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 108 Dearborn-st., Cor. Washington. Main Floor. Telephone 2966.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLAT BUILDING, CORNER Flournoy and De Kalb-sts.; pays 10 per cent net on $18,000; well rented; will sell for $15,500.

Store and flat brick building on Fullerton-av.; $2,600; cheap.

Elegant corner, with fine house, State-st., few blocks north of river; excellent bargain.

3-story and basement brick, 30 ft., 14 rooms; modern; cor Erie, near State; $13,500.

3-story marble front 14-room house, Dearborn-av., near Ohio, $11,000.

3-story and basement pressed brick 14-room house, Dearborn-av., near Erie, $16,000.

Magnificent corner, 75x125, on 62d-st., opposite Fair grounds, 1 block from station, $8,750.

Cottage and lot, Hegewisch; subject to mortgage, $1,100; worth $2,500; make offer.

2 stone houses and flats, Commercial-av. and 134th-st.; rental $50 each; well worth $7,500 and $6,000 respectively; want offer.

Two houses on Clement-av., 200 feet from South Park-av., Queen Anne style, 9 rooms each, new, worth $7,500; will sell cheap.

House and 2 lots, east side Calumet-av., near 69th-st., pressed brick front, plate glass, hot and cold water, finished in white walnut throughout, subject to mortgage for $4,000; want offer for equity.

Lot, W. Huron-st., near Seymour, $650; cheap.

Brick cottage, N. Oakley-av., 2½ blocks from Milwaukee cable, $2,200; good bargain.

Seven stores, 12 flats and large hall, pressed brick building, 3 stories, n. w. corner Milwaukee and Hoffman-av. This magnificent building is just finished and nearly all rented. Will yield net rental of $6,000; price $50,000. This is the finest bargain in Chicago. Come quick. A small cash payment will purchase.

Langley-av., near 48th.

10 houses, buff Bedford stone fronts, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms each; hardwood finish throughout, double floors, basement finished for laundry, cement floor, wash room, electric bells and speaking-tubes; street macadamized, stone sidewalks and cement walk to back doors; 5-foot front alley to each 2 houses; splendid light; prices from $8,200 to $8,800; from $3,200 to $3,800 cash will purchase. Persons desiring to purchase will be taken out on application.

Superb lots, 50x95, Hope-av., and 50x95, Grace-av., all 1 block from Stony Island-av. and 63d-st.; $100 per foot; excellent bargain.

We have vacant land and houses in different parts of the city. Call and we will suit purchasers as to property and price. DAVIS & SUTHERLAND, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE

BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

S. E. corner Clark-st. and North-av., vacant; lot 225 feet on Clark, 150 in depth.

S. W. corner Halsted and Fulton-sts.; lot, 100x125; vacant.

Wabash-av., Nos. 1209 and 1211; lot, 50x180.

S. E. corner Pine and Indiana-sts.; lot, 100x150.

992, 994, 996, and 998 West Madison-st.—3-story and basement brick stores; lot, 90x119; price, $50,000.

FOR SALE—

GLEN ELLYN SYNDICATE.

$500 per share; $100 cash.

Each share represents a beautiful HALF-ACRE LOT.

Here is your chance to secure a fine building site and a profitable investment.

This fine residence suburb is 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Particulars furnished on application. W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—

ACRES along the line of the new Illinois Central and new Northern Pacific R. R., in sec. 30, Oak Park-av. and 22d-st.

60 lots on Hawthorne-st., near new Ill. Cent. depot and new Driving Park.

15 lots on W. 48th-st., between the Grant Locomotive Works and Hawthorne station.

Lots and acres at Riverside—[illegible] feet fronting the park—at a bargain.

G. S. HUBBARD JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125, ONLY $150 EACH, NEAR cor. 77th and Stony Island-av.

Modern frame house and lot, 77th and Stony Island-av.; monthly payments; bargain; s. w. cor. 57th and Kimbark-av.; this is only two and a half blocks from main entrance to World's Fair.

Lots, $350 each, Garfield and Central Park-av.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—TO MANUFACTURERS—Halsted, nr. Chicago-av., 32,000 sq. ft., St. P. switch.

Sangamon, near Chicago-av., 20,000 sq. ft., N. W. switch.

Elizabeth, near Carroll, 6,000 sq. ft., Pan-Handle switch.

N. Water, near St. Clair, 30,000 sq. ft., N.W. switch.

Hawthorne, near Division, 80,000 sq. ft., St. Paul switch.

Stewart, near 37th-st., any amount, free switching. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income, $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P.-O. Box 558.

FOR SALE—BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 DEARborn-st.

Hotel near Board of Trade, on leased ground, paying good income; equity $40,000.

Manufacturing building, near Union Depot, on leased ground, netting 12 per cent; $30,000.

Apartment building near Jackson Park, $100,000.

FOR SALE—

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE APARTMENT BUILDING; $80,000. 35TH AND LAKE-AV.

Lot on W. 12th-st., near Union, a bargain; only $5,500; $2,000 cash.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF FIVE LOTS ON SACRAmento-av.; not much money needed. Address F 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FEW SHARES IN SYNDICATE; NOT much money needed; lots 40 per cent below market. Address F 18, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE PRESSED BRICK 11-ROOM modern house Garfield-blvd., near 55th-st. station; must be sold this week; price and terms can't be beat; lot 25x150. Lots near depot, Crawford Station, for short time only, from $500 to $650; easy payments. House, 7 rooms, Avondale. House, La Vergne, 7 rooms. Brick house at Waukegan, 10 rooms, a handsome home; lot 115x295; a bargain for cash; other choice suburban properties. For city list for sale or for rent call at office. OVERMAN & NEAL, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate. DUTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY

STANDISH & SCHOLL,

118 DEARBORN-ST. TEL. 5329

BARGAINS IN BUSINESS FRONTAGE.

SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.

The following are among the best and cheapest pieces on this growing street, and many of the pieces are ripe for immediate improvement:

140 ft., cor. Cottage Grove-av., South Chicago-av. and 71st-st.; two section lines and a diagonal street 100 feet wide; cable-cars on Cottage-Grove-av., horse-cars on So. Chicago-av., both terminating at 71st-st., making this one of the finest business centers on the South Side; all the other corners are now finely improved.

75x125 ft., east of adjoining the above, 75x125 ft., near the corner of Schell-av.; can sell 25 or 50 ft. of this.

150x125, cor. 73d-st., very cheap.

125 ft., n. w. cor. Greenwood-av.; bargain.

155 ft., with frame residence, s. e. cor. 74th-st.; this can be bought at the price of the ground.

Several choice inside lots between 72d and 75th-sts., on which you can make money.

268 ft., s. e. cor. 78th-st., with old building.

600 ft., n. e. cor. 83d-st., fronting So. Chicago-av., 82d-st., Levant-st., and 81st-st. We can sell this tract for $500 per lot if sold at once.

Parties desiring first-class low-priced business frontage please call. We have just what you want.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STATE-ST.

24X125 FEET, FRAME IMPROVEMENTS, NORTH OF AND NEAR 35TH-ST., EAST FRONT. J. E. PINGER & CO., R. 28, 69 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1487

WE OFFER AT A BARGAIN. MICHIGAN-AV. COR. 73D-ST.

100x160, $40 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Michigan-av., near 16th-st., good brick improvements; lot 20 ft. wide.

Will take residence on side street and make good terms.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—VERNON-av., near 37th-st.—3-story and cellar stone-front, new, modern 10-room house; lot 18x125 to alley; $8,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS ON GREENWOOD-AV., BEtween 77th and 78th-sts., at a sacrifice if sold at once; $25 per foot.

75 feet on Nutt-av., between 78th and 79th-sts., east front; $25 per foot; all worth $40 per foot. RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER, vacant, north of 31st, at a bargain for a few days. E. C. WARE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 784.

BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.

INDIANA-AV., NEAR 67TH-ST.

East front, 96x160; $40 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—

INDIANA-AV., corner north of 31st-st., 100x125; light on 3 sides; a fine location for an apartment building; cheap. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON PRAIRIE-AV.—FINE east-front house near 30th-st.; lot 24x200; if sold this week can be had for $14,000; worth $18,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

26th-st. and Armour-av., 40x100, with buildings rented for 10 per cent on investment; $11,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER,

Just south of 43d-st.

40x130.

At a low figure.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2029.

VICTORIA-AV., NEAR 75TH-ST.

25 or 100x125 feet; $60 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$4,900 BUYS GOOD 9-ROOM BRICK and frame house; Prairie-av., near 32d-st.; ground alone worth $5,000; $475 per foot for 43 feet on Michigan-av., north of 28th-st.; this includes two 10-room frame houses. $40,000 for business block paying 16 per cent. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTH OF 36TH-ST.—A 2-story and cellar brick stone-front, 10 rooms; first-class condition; price $7,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., S. OF 31ST., 3-STORY and basement brick, 10 rooms, in excellent condition; price, $7,250; a bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS IN South Side houses and flat buildings at P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,257.

THIS IS CHEAP.

CORNER OF WABASH-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.,

50x187. $125 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., $500; one-third cash, balance easy terms. Address F 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—IF YOU WANT A home investigate this; six-room cottage; Storms-av., near two depots and cable; lot 25x125; only $1,700. OVERMAN & NEAL, 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY. PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST.,

E. f., 100x178, $100 per foot. Entry 784. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ON DEARBORN-ST., SOUTH OF 18th-st., 2-story frame in flats; 25-foot lot; price $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHICAGO.

UNION DEPOT, C., B. AND Q. R. R. TRIPLE TRACK.

42 TRAINS DAILY. 27 MINUTES TO LA GRANGE.

KENSINGTON ADDITION,

LOTS 50X133,

EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT. A HAPPY HOME. ALL CITY CONVENIENCES.

PRICES LOW. TERMS REASONABLE.

THESE LOTS ARE BARGAINS FOR THE INVESTOR OR HOME-SEEKER.

CALL! SEE! HEAR! AND BELIEVE!

PRATT & ELY, 132 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—24 FT. ON ASHLAND-BLVD., BET. Polk and Taylor; $190 per ft.; this week only. Address E 49, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 18 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2731. Address Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; ALSO BARN; West Side; 20 rooms; $6,000. Address F 60, Tribune.

FOR SALE—100 FT. VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2731

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs. at a low price; sure to become very valuable; eighty-seven feet frontage. Address WILLIAM RINGER, Fullerton-av., one door east of Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—WEST 12TH-ST., NORTH FRONT, just east of W. 42d-st., 48x125, at $50. KING & RIDGWAY, R. 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—DON'T miss this chance; elegant stone-front 3-story and basement house beautifully situated on Sheldon-st., So. Lake; forced sale; $8,000, half cash. JACKSON, Owner, 1004 51st-st. Lot 125x125.

FOR SALE—HERE IT IS—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN CHICAGO. Lots on Chicago-av., Phinney-av., and Sheridan-st., 450 to $700 each, upon your own terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—DESPLAINES-ST., NEAR Adams, 75x100, with 3-story brick building; will take lease back for 20 years at 6 per cent on purchase price. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 90X100 FT. ON ADAMS-st., near Desplaines; a splendid location for a warehouse or factory; price $650 per foot. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

Good two-flat building on Monroe-st., near Western-av.; 7 and 8 rooms, with cellar; pays good interest. Price $5,000.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN AT LAWNDALE; $15 per ft. Address F 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY BRICK house, stone front, brick barn in rear, on Adams-st., near Lincoln; cheap; easy terms. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $2,500; very easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON, LOT 120x150 feet, alley all sides; brick improvements; well rented. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOR SALE—

Comfortable home, PARK-AV., near Hoyne, 10-room brick house, in first-class order, with frame barn; lot 30x125, at $7,500. Investigate. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 111 La Salle-st. Tel. 830.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CENTRAL BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

RANDOLPH, cor. near Canal, 150x155 feet.

MONROE-ST., e. of Halsted, 50x136 feet.

MONROE-ST., near Clinton, 40x190 feet.

JACKSON, near Clinton, 60x75 feet.

VAN BUREN, e. of Halsted, 75x100 feet.

HARRISON, near Canal, 50x60 feet.

HARRISON, e. of Halsted, 50x112 feet.

HARRISON, cor. Desplaines, 20x100 feet.

SEBOR, near Clinton, 1 lot.

POLK-ST., near river, 67¼x125 feet.

POLK-ST., e. of Halsted, 50x118 feet.

POLK-ST., near Desplaines, 50x166 feet.

EWING-ST., near Clinton, 100x120 feet.

BUNKER, near Canal, 50x122 feet.

BUNKER, near Halsted, 61x101 feet.

CANAL-ST., corner, 60x130 feet.

CANAL-ST., corner, 112x150 feet.

CLINTON, near Van Buren, 66x150 feet.

CLINTON, near Harrison, 30x150 feet.

JEFFERSON, near Harrison, 45¼x115 feet.

JEFFERSON, near Harrison, 50x100 feet.

JEFFERSON, near Van Buren, 100x150 feet.

DESPLAINES, through to Law-av., 50x106 feet.

DESPLAINES, through to Law-av., with 4-story building covering entire.

DESPLAINES, near Adams, fine business block, 75x150 feet.

PEORIA, cor. Carroll-av., 50x100 feet.

SANGAMON, cor. Carroll-av., 200x100 feet.

ARMOUR, cor. Austin-av., 50x100 feet.

KINZIE, cor. Sangamon, improved, 83x116 feet.

FULTON, near Union, 60x170 feet.

AUSTIN-AV., cor. Desplaines, 60x75x99 feet.

HALSTED-ST., cor. Fulton, 56x85 feet.

JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—

CONGRESS-ST., near Laflin, modern 2-story and cellar flat building of 8 rooms each, 2 furnaces, laundry, etc.; price	$11,500
OAKLEY-AV., near Polk, new modern 7-room residence built by owner for a home; has all conveniences, furnace, laundry, 3 wood mantels, 2 w. c., etc.; price	4,750
JACKSON-ST., near Ashland, 10-room modern brick residence; all conveniences; large brick barn; built by owner for a home; can be had at a bargain; lot 25x180; price	12,000
MONROE-ST., near Western-av., 2 flat buildings of 7 and 8 rooms, with brick cellar; lot 27 feet wide; house pays 9 per cent (1430)	5,000

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 1398 BONNEY-AV.—

A new two-story brick, 7-room residence, detached; has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, china-closets, and pantry on first floor; three large bedrooms and alcove, bath room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor; large bay-window; finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel with dump grate; oak staircase; cathedral glass transoms; sanitary plumbing.

LOT 48X125. PRICE ONLY $3,300. Street is macadamized.

We will sell this property to a reliable party on THE REMARKABLY EASY TERMS of $250 cash and balance at the rate of $30 PER MONTH.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own and hereafter save the money you are now paying to landlords.

FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.

Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.

126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2731.

208 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep.

410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.

Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years. Also many other desirable locations. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—

Corner building and leasehold for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; dock and railroad facilities; 41,000 square feet; five minutes from Court-house; $40,000.

ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FILLMORE, CHARLOTTE, and 12th-sts., between 44th and 46th-sts, $350 AND UPWARDS.

Agent on ground every Sunday 1 to 5 p. m. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AN ELEGANT CORner, 89½x125 feet, on the southwest corner of West Adams and Laflin-sts.; price, $220 per foot. This will make the finest-paying flat corner in the city when built up. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS—

61x200 ft. on Ogden-av., 1 block east of Douglas Park; can be improved to pay 20 per cent on price.

40 ft. on Ogden-av., near Van Buren-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2731.

486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.

972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.

250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.

Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.

Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY my elegant residence on Washington-blvd., 3-story basement and attic; brick and stone, with all modern improvements; $8,000. Address E 175, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCE, 9 ROOMS, Adams-st., near Wood; only $6,200, this week only. A. D. HYDE & CO., 126 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR LOOMIS, 3-story brick flat building; only $7,250. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 20, 154 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 3410.

OHIO-ST., NEAR CASS-ST.

3-story and cellar, white stone, bay front, north front, 14 rooms; price, $14,000. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25X125, VACANT, BURLING-ST., near Fullerton-av.; if taken within a few days can be had at $8 per foot below anything offered in the neighborhood. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—14-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON PEARson-st., near Pine; only $12,000. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 12-room brown-stone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDing, 2 six-room flats, well located; all street improvements; handy to cable-cars; $5,700; easy terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—342 LA SALLE-AV., GRAY STONE gothic front; one of the best and most convenient residences on the street. Address, on premises, S. SHACKFORD.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a large residence in a strictly first-class location on the North Side, suitable for a private school or club house; alterations or extensions made if necessary. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—E. ERIE-ST., NEAR WELLS, STORE and flat building, 3 stories, brick, nearly new; rental, $125 per month; price, $12,000; a bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—27X124, COR. OF AN ALLEY; WELL located on Wrightwood-av.; elegant location for flats. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 FT. on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st. Branch office, 7118 Cottage Grove-av.

$500 PER LOT $550.

Storms-av., Drexel-av., Schell-av., Ellis-av.; 2 blocks from Ill. Central depot and 2 blocks from Cottage Grove-av., 82d to 83d-sts. This is the best offer ever made. Look at the terms, $200 to $250 cash, $100 per year balance; call for plat, 10 days only; $700 per lot after that; think of the convenience of transportation and location; show us any such bargains in Chicago and we will buy them; a positive 100 per cent profit in a year. Abstract to every lot; title perfect. $550 PER LOT $500.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT WASHINGTON PARK. N. e. corner of 56th-st. and Cottage Grove-av., only a short distance from new university site. This is the finest 50-ft. corner opposite the park. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN AT $4,500—JOHNSON-pl., near Ellis Park, 10-room house in 2 flats. KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—

DREXEL-BLVD.

Near 45th-st., 100x250, west front, only $400 per foot; very choice.

LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN IN BROWN stone residence on Drexel-blvd. for $18,000. Also residence and 46 feet, a corner, on Drexel-blvd. for $30,000. 184 choice lots, 20 acres, at Grand Crossing and near World's Fair site, for $100,000. B. F. HEAD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., NORTH OF DIvision—3-story flat building; 3 rooms each; modern; good investment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

NEAR WASHINGTON PARK.

300 or 600 feet on Boulevard-place; $90 per foot; choice location for a builder; he can double money. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE SHERIDAN-drive (macadamized), $40 per foot for quick sale. PETTIBONE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—79TH-ST., NORTH FRONT, JUST west of Ontario-av., 50x125, at $35 per foot. KING & RIDGWAY, R. 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN SOON, 144 ft., east front, on State-st., bet. 55th and 56th-sts; price $200 per ft.; will be worth $300 a foot in less than 2 years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AROUND JACKSON Park—2 corners on Jefferson-av. and 69th-place.

48 or 100 ft., Madison-av. and 69th-place.

48 ft. north of 69th-place, on Madison-av.

12 lots, 72d-st. and Dobson-av.

600 ft., Wabash and Michigan, cor. 83d; $20.

200 ft., Michigan and 81st., corner; $27.50.

J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT, LANGLEY-AV. AND 67th-st., at $42.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BARGAINS. Few lots, 83d and Sumner, $500.

50 acres on 87th, w. South Chicago-av., $1,750. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., NORTH OF 45TH-st., fine building lots; $140 per foot. JOHN R. GEARY, 104, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. PINGER & CO., ROOM 23, 69 Dearborn-st.:

Michigan-av., near 71st-st., 100 feet; price, $27.

Michigan-av., cor. 73d-st., 100 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—COMMERCIAL-AV. LOT, E. F.; VERY cheap if sold in a few days. REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

MODERN RESIDENCES At Kenwood and Hyde Park.

$14,000 will buy the prettiest modern 12-room house in Kenwood; nearly new, with all improvements and conveniences; hardwood floors and finish; 6 minutes to depot; lot 50 feet.

$11,500, BARGAIN on Lake-av., near 46th-st.; the prettiest modern 11-room rock-faced front in that locality; hardwood finish; everything complete.

Oakenwald-av., two fine modern rock-faced fronts; 11 rooms each; hardwood finish; all improvements; semi-detached; plenty of light; $10,500 each; also fine corner, with brick house on 50 feet; $16,500; new and modern.

Lake-av., between 43d and 46th-sts., several modern stone and brick houses of 10 to 13 rooms, for from $10,000 to $15,000.

Kenwood, near depot, several fine stone and brick residences, just completed; 10 rooms each; hardwood and all latest improvements; prices $8,500 and $9,000.

Houses on 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th-sts.; prices $6,500 to $10,000.

Monroe-av., near 54th-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms; modern improvements; 40x175 ft.; only $7,000.

Washington-av., choice location; fine modern frame, 9 rooms, oak throughout; $12,000.

Kenwood residences, for $20,000, $25,000, $35,000 and $45,000, with large lots and locations the choicest. Call for list.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.

South Chicago-av., corner, 104x147, triangle; cheap.

77th-st., nr. Stony Island, a few lots for $750 each.

Stony Island-blvd., nr. 70th-st.; $80 per ft.

65th-st., nr. Cottage Grove-av.; bargain at $65 per ft.

63d-st., cor., nr. Cottage Grove-av.; the only 25 foot corner for sale; $150 per ft.

Midway Plaisance, bet. Ellis and Cottage Grove-av.; $200 per ft.

Kimbark-av., near Midway Plaisance, 100x180; $125 per ft.

47th-st., corner, near Cottage Grove-av.; $50 per ft. below market price.

57th-st., cor. Kimbark-av.; all street imp. in, $125 ft.; this is only 5 minutes' walk from South Park Station and Jackson Park.

Jackson-av., bet. 53d and 54th-sts., 100x120; stone sidewalks; below value if sold at once.

Vincennes-av., bargains nr. 45th and 46th-sts.

Cottage Grove-av., bet. 63d and 67th-sts., 100 feet; $115 per ft.

Cottage Grove-av., on new Electric R. R., Dauphin Park; several bargains.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111, and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS FOR this week only.

Kinney-av., cor. 72d-st., 98 ft.	[illegible]
Kinney-av., cor. 72d-st., 48 ft.	[illegible]
Avenue A, near 69-st., 25 ft.	[illegible]
Grace-av., south of 63d-st., 100 ft.	[illegible]
Stony Island-av., near 64th-st., 50 ft.	[illegible]
75th-st., east of Seipp-av., 125 ft.	[illegible]
75th-st., cor. Baldwin-av., 125 ft.	[illegible]
75th-st., near Yates-av., 50 ft.	[illegible]
75th-st., opposite Central-av., 40 ft.	[illegible]
Coles-av., south of 72d-st., 60 ft.	[illegible]
Coles-av., cor. 77th-court, 120 ft.	[illegible]
Jeffery-av., cor. 82d-st., 205 ft.	[illegible]
Stony Island-av., near 76th-st., 100 ft.	[illegible]

EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—

47th, near Langley, north front, 24x125, pr ft.	$[illegible]
N. w. cor. 47th and Champlain, 110x153, per ft.	[illegible]
63d-st., cor. Sheridan, 50x166, per ft.	[illegible]
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 75th, 102x125	16,000
43d-st., cor. Oakenwald, triangle, ripe for improvement	18,000
75th-st. and S. Chicago-av., triangle cor.	12,000
South Chicago-av. and Greenwood, triangle corner	9,000
S. w. cor. South Park-av. and 60th, 110x178	$[illegible]
South Park-av., north of 60th, 100x178	[illegible]
S. w. cor. Drexel-bd. and 48th, 100x225	[illegible]

All very choice and the cheapest pieces in the market.

Michigan-av., bet. 78th and 79th, 600x161	[illegible]

SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL LOT ON S. W. corner Kimbark-av. and 57th-st.; this is two and a half blocks west of main entrance to Jackson Park; alley inside and rear; is splendid location for apartment or hotel building; low price for a quick sale.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—

$4,200.

Champlain-av., near 45th-st., 2-story frame flat building, two flats, 6 rooms each; lot 25x178.

$3,700.

Evans-av., near 45th-st., frame cottage, 6 rooms and bath; A1 order; lot 25x178; frame barn; favorable terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT—Jefferson-av. and 55th-st., 25x130, with improvements; price if taken at once $4,150; easy terms; privilege of party's wall adjoining. D. J. PARKER, 6656 Lake-av.

Telephone 9033.

FOR SALE—

WINDSOR PARK SUBDIVISION.

The choicest lots on Paxton, Luella, Farragut, Spencer, Duncan, Carlan, and Ford-avs., between 75th and 79th-sts.; prices $27.50 per ft. and upward; easy terms; this is the only low-priced desirable residence property near Jackson Park. For plats and particulars call on W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE— A1 SNAP.

N. W. COR. CENTRAL-AV. AND 77TH-ST., 75x125 feet, only $30 per foot; one-third cash.

ELIZABETH-AV.,

40x125 feet, east front, near 78th-st.; $23.50.

SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.,

4 lots, 25 ft. each, n. e. front, near 79th-st.; $35. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE HYDE PARK HOME.

CORNER—PRICE $7,500.

Located south of 51st-st., consisting of 3-story rock-face stone-front residence, 9 rooms (5 bedrooms); wood and tile mantels, venetian blinds, etc.; very complete; if not sold will be rented; favorable terms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—98.9X150 FT., WEST FRONT, ON LEXington-av., between 55th and 56th-sts., at a great bargain; must be sold this week. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—

PRAIRIE-AV.

Corner 52d-st., 319 feet, running through to Indiana-av.; splendid property to improve. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

Corner Spencer-av. and 77th-st., $27.50 per foot.

Corner Farragut-av. and 77th-st., $25 per foot.

Cheapest pieces of just south of Jackson Park. McKAY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BRYANT SMITH & CO., Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

Central-av., near 79th-st., e. f., 75x127 feet at $25 per foot; very easy terms; this is cheap.

Stony Island-av., corner 71st-place, 28x165 feet; easy terms; bargain.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE HOUSE 13 rooms, all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; well located, at Hyde Park; must be sold. See W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and 70th-st., at $42.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—TAKE NOTICE—IF YOU WANT A big bargain in a corner lot on 43d-st., near I. C. R. R. station, now is the time to get it. Address F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$3,200—A GREAT BARGAIN: NO. 422 45th-st., good 7-room Cottage and barn; easy payments. Call 189 Oakwood-blvd.; Owner.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT ON MONROE-AV., just north of Midway Plaisance, $25 under the market. Address F 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., NEAR CHAMPLAIN, S. F., cheap—Corner of Grace-av. and 64th-st., only $15. MUSSENDEN & SAYLER, 167 Dearborn, Suite 20.

FOR SALE—

South Park-av., near 80th-st., 1,200 ft., at only $12.50 per ft.; a bargain; worth $25 per foot today. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents, 158 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEXT TO CORner 69th, at $57.50. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—$15 LESS THAN MARKET PRICE; 300 FEET EAST AND WEST FRONTAGE BUTTERFIELD-ST., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH-STS.; WILL DIVIDE; PRICE, $35. TERMS: ½ CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 YEARS.

J. E. PINGER & CO., Room 23, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—117 GARFIELD-BLVD., near State-st. cable, first-class house and lot, arranged in 2 flats of 7 rooms and bath-room each, including furnaces and gas fixtures and other modern improvements; lot 37½ ft. front on the boulevard; rented for $720 per annum; price $7,800; very cheap. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3 THREE-STORY FRAME FLAT houses, new, on Emerald-av., near 52d-st.; $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance in small monthly payments. UNITED STATES LOAN SYNDICATE, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, 6 ROOMS AND bath, new, on Laflin-st., Englewood; cost $3,000, will sell at $2,300; $500 down, balance of $1,800 at $25 per month, or will carry $1,200 as straight loan. BARNES, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD CORNERS—WHILE corners on Wright-st. are bringing $85 to $100 we can deliver one as fine as any on the street at $65 per foot; must be quick. J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—

BARGAIN AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

S. w. cor. May and 88th-sts., 90x125, only $17 per ft.; this is away below what inside property has sold for. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN!!

LOOK AT THIS.

99x125 ft. n. w. cor. of Garfield-blvd. and Wallace-st., at $72.50 per ft.; easy terms.

THIS IS A SNAP. BRYANT, SMITH & CO., R. 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—1,200 FEET—48 LOTS in one block; certified abstract for each lot; sell together. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, FEB. 22, TO SOUTH OAK PARK.

Lots, 25x125; a few corners left; prices, $200 to $600; easy payments. Free tickets at our office or sent upon application by mail.

SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. COLORADO-AV. AND W. 21st-st., 82x130 and 100 ft. wide in rear, at $20 per ft. KING & RIDGWAY. Room 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—10 LOTS FACING GRANT Locomotive Works; $600 each; worth $800; no agents. Address F 44, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE
50 ft. s. f. Evanston-av.....cheap
50 ft. cor. Lawrence-av.....cheap
50 ft. s. f. Lawrence-av.....$27
50 ft. w. f. Linden-st.....25
5 ft. South Court-s'.....33
CHARLES G. ROSE,
307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—VACANT CORNER, NORTH HALsted-st.; well located; 100x125 ft., can be had at a bargain if taken at once. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MELROSE-ST., NEAR EVANSTON-av., 50x195 ft.; price, $5,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN NEAR THE LAKE-SHORE on Grace-st., east of Pine Grove-av.: 100 feet front at $60; including street improvements. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—A BEAUTIFUL house; large grounds and trees; very desirable; $5,500. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH HALSTED-ST., 3 STORY brick building, new, store, and two 8 room flats, 24 feet on side; rents for 10 per cent on $5,000; can be had for less; look this up.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE HOME IN EVANSTON; all conveniences. Address F 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. HALSTED, NEAR DIVERSEY-AV., 2 new 3-story brick stores and flat building; lot 25x80; rented for $55 per month; price, $6,750; fine investment.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST HOMES IN Buena Park; one block from depot and horse cars; 10 rooms; very modern; part cash, balance to suit purchaser. BUCKINGHAM & PORTER,
1206 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH Evanston.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft.....$5,500
FOREST-AV., 5-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft.....2,250
LEE-ST., 9-room house, lot 40x100 ft.....3,000
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft.....3,500
HERMOSA-AV., 7-room house, lot 40x82 ft.....3,000
RIDGE-AV., 5-room house, lot 50x175 ft.....1,300
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 80x175 ft.....3,500
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 80x200 ft.....6,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x182 ft.....3,500
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x182 ft.....3,500
RIDGE-AV., 4 acres with fine 11-room house, ripe for subdivision; a bargain at the price; price.....35,000
Also several new houses with all modern conveniences, ranging from $4,000 to $15,000, on favorable terms, and VACANT LOTS in the FINEST portions of SOUTH EVANSTON.
U. P. GIBBS, 516, 86 Dearborn-st.
BRANCH OFFICE, DUGAT BLOCK, SOUTH EVANSTON.

FOR SALE— FOR SALE—
GLEN ELLYN SYNDICATE.
$500 per share, $100 cash.
Each share represents a beautiful
HALF-ACRE LOT.
Here is your chance to secure a fine building site and a profitable investment.
This fine residence suburb is 20 feet above Lake Michigan. Particulars furnished on application.
WM. B. EGG & WM. PALMER,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
We make a specialty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property.
Can offer some bargains in homes and choice building sites along shore from Evanston to Fort Sheridan. RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—
HERIDAN-DRIVE lots at $60 per ft.
PRATT-AV. lots at $35 to $50 per ft.
CALIFORNIA-AV. lots at $30 to $50 per ft.
SHERWIN-AV. lots at $35 to $40 per ft.
CORNER BRIAN-AV. AND MAPLE-AVE., at $75 per ft
JOHN SWEET, 343 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK Yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $300 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. HOUGH & CO., 117 La Salle-st., Room 6

FOR SALE—3 FINE HOMES; LARGE GROUNDS new houses, all conveniences; in Elmhurst, 30 minutes' ride; $5,000 to $10,000.
GLOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. R. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $325; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free transportation every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES WITH large grounds on Sheridan Road running back to the lake at Winnetka; also vacant lots.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST BERWYN AND LA Vergne lots at $250, on easiest terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—DON'T LEAVE CHICAGO WITHOUT seeing Berwyn lots, macadamized streets, 20-year 6 per cent loans, 20 trains; $450, $50 cash. LESLIE, 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—WE HAVE MOST desirable estates in the leading suburbs; kindly anticipate the renting season by filing your requirements with us now.
EDWIN READ & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.
Tel. 1825.

FOR SALE—CHANCE TO GET LOTS AT ACRE prices; pure new syndicate just forming, seven miles from city; two blocks from Chicago & N. W. and Western Ind. R. R. and Electric Street R. R. E. W. WEST, Room 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, 9-room modern house, large lot, $2,400.
10-room modern house, 50-foot lot, $4,500.
6-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft., $2,250.
40-foot lot, first-class corner; will build to suit purchaser.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
SEVERAL SPECIAL BARGAINS.
5 acres at Grand View Station, opposite N. W. R. R. depot, already subdivided; will net 100 per cent profit.
Several choice acre properties in the immediate vicinity of Jackson Park at reasonable prices.
23½ acres at Beverly Hills on the ridge, beautifully wooded; can be subdivided and readily sold at a large profit; $2,750 per acre.
10 acres at 43d and Robey-sts.; $2,750 per acre; opposite fine improvements.
5¼ acres, Block 14, Laflin and 74th-sts., only $2,750 per acre; a great bargain.
200 acres on Wabash railroad; depot on the land; all fine, high property; for sale at $65 per acre and worth $150.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE— ACRES.
100 acres at a bargain in Proviso; railroad divides the property; good location for a depot. Address OWNER, F 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40, 80, OR 160 ACRES JUST SOUTH OF Tolleston, Ind., on railroad, near station; all high and dry and a bargain for immediate subdivision; no brokers. Apply to OWNER, E 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—SOUTH AND WEST; RIPE for syndicates or subdivisions. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—SEC. 5 AND ¼ SEC. 6, BET. TOLLESton and Clark. Can deliver it.
DOUGHERTY, 134 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES FINE HIGH LAND NEAR Spaulding, $400 per acre if sold now. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
5 acres, Hammond, $1,000.
40 acres, Lyons, $400.
40 acres, Norwood Park; special.
5 acres, Blanchard-av. and 56th.
10¼ acres, Michigan-av. and 55th.
This week only.
JOHN WEBSTER, 549 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE CHEAP ACRES—
40 acres, near Wilmette and adjoining several new subdivisions; $250 per acre.
ALSO
ON THE LAKE SHORE, bet. Lake Bluff and Winnetka, 150 acres, at $450 per acre.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—ABOUT 2 acres in Argyle; choice property, near station; can be retailed at once; excellent investment. CHAS. F. HAYES, Owner., R. 43, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
40 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts.; two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $250 per acre. Room 206, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
Cor. Chicago and Western-avs., 5-acre block, 50 feet; 3 street frontages.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ACRES.
40 acres in Thornton, fronting Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, can be retailed at an immense profit; easy to workmen in the adjoining brickyard; come quick. This is a bargain; property lies within 3 blocks from depot; price, $450 per acre. Address Owner, E 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $2,000 per acre; cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,500 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A B 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES BEAUTIFUL HIGH LAND in Palos, near Will county R. R. and station; only $200 per acre. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR THE CITY ON THE Wisconsin Central railroad; special bargain, easy terms. N. ATCHISON, 80 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINING the town of Oakwood Park; cheap if taken at once. Inquire of the owner, J. H. BANKS, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE SNAP.
5 acres on Stony Island-av. and 90th-st., $500 per acre under market; look this up, there is money in it.
W. E. GORE,
Room 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE— 7½ ACRES.
Michigan-av. and 103d-st., high land overlooking ocean; electric road will pass this corner.
KING & TITCOMB, 21 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—ACRES—2½ ACRES CALUMET Heights and 20th-st.; cheap; $1,000. 10 acres 114th st., Fort Wayne R. R.; $1,000. JAMES R. MAY, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — GLENCOE — 15 ACRES, $600 PER acre; easy terms; good for syndicate.
L. H. LLOYD, R. 7, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SW. ACRES IN HARVEY HAVING A large grade on Halsted-av. and adjoining Mr. Canon's, the finest bargain on the market today. Further particulars address JULIUS WAHL, 45, Exchange-pl., Executive Agent. Tel. 1870.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS real estate security by a responsible party; unquestioned bank references. Address P 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; must always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.
Tel. 620.

$2,000 TO $6,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security at market rates.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 104 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Reliable Collateral Loan Bank, 146 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

BONDS BONDS BONDS WE WANT A FEW LIVE MEN TO NEgotiate the sale of installment bonds; city and country. Address F 56, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF THE LAKE-ST. ELE vated railway company, in lots to suit. Address for three days, Lock Box 585, city Post-Office.

I HAVE $1,000; WILL INVEST, WITH SERVICES; legitimate business, paying $30 per week; or will loan this amount, security, to responsible firm, for position paying $30 or more per week for services. Address F 30, Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought. Address P. O. Box 606.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 88 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES LOANS

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 88 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

RELIABLE PERSONS WANTING $200 OR MORE from chattel mortgages cheap from persons not in the loaning business see ADAMS & CO., Tribune office.

THE NATIONAL LOAN
AND INVESTMENT COMPANY
OF DETROIT MICH.
Authorized cash capital $500,000. Issues installment stock payable in monthly installments. Makes loans upon real estate; payable, principal and interest, in monthly installments. For particular information inquire of M. B. BARNARD, Manager, 20½ Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—I WANT TO BORROW $1,000 FOR 90 days or 6 months on life insurance policies and other first-class collateral. Highest references. Want to use the money in my business. Address F 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM THE OWNERS, SOME AI paper at a reasonable discount. Address E 100, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY FROM GEO. A. WRIGHT IN ANY AMOUNT FROM $50 TO $500 ON PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT SECURITY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES AND ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE. GEO. A. WRIGHT, 69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—4½ x 153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100 }
75x100 }
100x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
272x100 }
100x126 } Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. sys-
150x126 } tems at Taylor-st. Can give any terms
250x126 } wanted.
2,000x126 }
Address owner, (Tel. 2137)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—A 99-YEAR LEASE OF IMPROVED or unimproved property on Wabash-av., north of 31st-st.; 60 to 100 feet required. Address F 98, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, FRAME COTtage, 216 Burling-st., near Webster-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN BY INVESTING $2,500 can double his money in six months and get a salary of $150 a month; security given.
AN OFFICER MAN BY LOANING EMPLOYER $6,500 can get interest and salary and a share in profits amounting to $7,500 a year.
A BARBER CAN BUY ON EASY TERMS A DOWNtown 6-chair shop and bath business.
AN OLD WELL-PAID PARK CIGAR BUSINESS FOR $2,800, clearing $200 a month; smaller stand on 24th-st. for $400.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 143 Dearborn-st.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSIness with more work than capital to carry would give a practical man an unusual bargain; $5,000 to $8,000 required; no debts. HASKELL, 234 Van Buren.

A MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL CAN SECURE a nice, paying office business. Call and investigate at Room 601 Saratoga Hotel, 159 Dearborn-st.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY IN AN ELEGANT location, sold at your own price; doing a rushing business; don't miss it.
PALMER & MILLER,
Room 88, 185 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS, OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 157, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, shoes; confidential. D 114, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINE PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH bar, centrally located; square from Court-House; average daily receipts, $45.
C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AT DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY, fine stock of groceries; corner store; long lease; low rent; fine opening for continued business if desired. No. 625 old-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN SALOON; GOOD BUSIness; $450. Don't ask cause of selling; no agents. Address F 14, Tribune office.

GENTS' FURNISHING STOCK AND A CUSTOM shirt manufactory, an old-established business, with lease of premises, for sale; is a good, paying business; must be sold at once, as executors of estate demand it. Call between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. at 200 South Clark-st., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE — WORTH $2,000; WILL sell for $1,000; cash; rent reasonable; good location; close to new depot; will rent soon. Call or address. S. W. FISH, Clyde, Cook Co., Ill.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A ROOMING-HOUSE it will pay you to call and see our list and we will save you money. Business chances of all kinds and in all locations sold at a great profit.
LOWE, PALMER & MILLER,
Room 88, 185 Dearborn-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, CHEAP, ON AC count of sickness. Address F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO DEVELOP A PATENT NOW in use and successful in use in Philadelphia and vicinity. Address R. T. STOCKMAN, Secty., 1901 Fairmont-av., Philadelphia.

WANTED—TO BORROW OF PRIVATE PARTIES, $5,000 on a good farm of 200 acres, near city. Address F 21, Tribune office.

$250 BUYS A FINE, PAYING BUSINESS; cheap rent; central location. Address F 95, Tribune office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS — PROPOSALS from contractors addressed to the Executive Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition company, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 4 o'clock Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1891, for the filling and grading in a temporary way, ready for the erection of buildings, of that portion of the lake shore of Jackson Park, Chicago, the plans for which, with specifications, may be seen at the office of the Chief of Construction, Room 1145 Rookery Building, Chicago. All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for $200 drawn to the order of Geo. T. Bonnell, Treasurer of the said Exposition, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms at 91, 93, 95, and 97 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,573.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—Nos. 240 and 242 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1,318
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,562
GEORGE PAREY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—
Want at once, sealed bids to be opened in County Court, Feb. 25, 1891, for all balance of detached machinery and merchandise, in separate lots or bulk. Property can be seen any time.
Send your bids to undersigned immediately.
F. S. FREDERICK, Assignee for
Morrison, Adams & Allen Co., 21 and 23 North Canal-st., Chicago.
CHAS. SHACKLEFORD, Atty.,
1114 Tacoma Bldg.

POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

NEW ILLUSTRATED 16-PAGE COIN CATALOG, buying rates; price 10 cents in stamps by mail. STEVENS & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 61 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and rare books, county books, all kinds of books in libraries, also magazines at SIZER & SIMBARIS, 78 State-st., Palmer House.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY beautifully furnished house on Lake Park-av., south of 25th-st.; thoroughly modern; very reasonable rent; owner must leave the city.
GETCHELL, BARNET & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st. and convenient to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 128 Tribune office.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 66, No. 173 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3912 INDIANA-AV.—8-ROOM BRICK house; $25. Key next door.

TO RENT—1250 39TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av., nice brick 6-room house, with all improvements; rent $25.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
90, 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—32 FLOURNOY-ST., 8-ROOM BRICK, in good order, only $30; 25 Flournoy-st., parlor floor, basement and barn, $20.
E. KENNEDY, 88 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 187 LA SALLE-ST.—A modern brick residence, 10 rooms; brick barn; corner lot, 80x125; possession can be given at once.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN an excellent location on the North Side, furnished, to a private family, for six or eight months. Address A V 108, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 26 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 83d-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS; FURnished or unfurnished: in Buena Park. Address F 115, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IF YOU INTEND RENTING AT Evanston for the summer kindly make inquiries of us as soon as possible
EDWIN READ & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.
Tel. 1825.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—9-ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; good barn; immediate possession; $40 per month. Address R., 215 S. Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 542, 538, and 536 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
2855 La Salle-st., first floor, 4 nice rooms in good order; light and bright; only $15; no one has seen them; key up-stairs.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—3 Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, sceaming, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam cars; agent on premises from 8 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 236 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, COMplete for housekeeping. Flat D, 199 31st-st.

TO RENT—2 SMALL FLATS IN GOOD ORDER, each with bathroom and w. c., in brick building, 122 to 126 32d-st. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....$14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.....18.50
6-room flat, 10 Randolph-st.....27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 174 Randolph-st., or
W. H. SURGHNOR,
92 Dearborn-st., Room 210.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 6-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted. Good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1039 Adams-st.

TO RENT—
467 Western-av., a choice flat of 6 rooms; all modern improvements; in nice order; rent low. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
A very desirable flat in "The Ottawa," n. w. corner Chicago-av. and North State-st., 5 rooms on second floor; all conveniences; rent reasonable; key with janitor.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLAT; MODERN. 186 Erie-st.; $25.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 52 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT — NOBLE-AV., NEAR CLARK-ST., lower flat, 6 rooms, bath, and laundry; light on three sides; only $22 month. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE LARGE, well-appointed room; also single room.

North Side.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS AT 226 Chicago-av.; private family.

TO RENT—286 OHIO-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room. References.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS by day or week; steam heat in every room, elevator, electric lights, and call bells; restaurant attached; cheapest and coziest home in the city. Grand Central Hotel, cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with private family, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, near Hyde Park station Ill. Central Ry. Address F 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
STATE-ST., NORTH OF VAN BUREN, store 25x100, 5 years' lease; will rent for liquor.
MADISON-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., store 17x80; for tailoring, jewelry, or gents' furnishing goods; 5 years' lease; $2,400.
JACKSON-ST., NEAR WABASH, elegant store for cigars; 5 years' lease; $2,400.
WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN, store for saloon; $3,600.
KEEBLER & COMPANY,
Renting Agents,
146 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—
STATE-ST.
bet. Washington and Madison-sts., store, basement, and 2d floor.
40 feet front.
Lease 3 or 5 years from May 1, 1892. Address A V 126, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORner Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Dearborn-st., together or separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally Bldg. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 105 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5555 TO 5563 WENTworth-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 236 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—349 WABASH-AV., FINE store; 1612 State-st., store, flat, and barn.
SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NEW STORE, BRICK, AT CLYDE, on West Side; good new fixtures; meat market; everything complete; rent reasonable; good location; close to new depot; will rent soon. Call or address. S. W. FISH, Clyde, Cook Co., Ill.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RE tail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 83d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 22 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND AND FOURTH floors, south front. N. W. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.
J. W. FARLIN, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 20 Office buildings. CARR & CO., 401 Rookery.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; 3 large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 146 to 156 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x26; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x26; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4188.

TO RENT—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 44 AND 46 W. Adams-st.
Part or all of two-story building, with or without steam power and heating apparatus.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 82x100; whole or in part, mercantile floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner.
THOMAS MACKIN,
78 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTers and light manufacturers; 148-154 Monroe-st.
JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 105 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $20 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 1585. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON WEST MADISON-ST., 40x130 ft., with elevators, steam heat, and all improvements; rent moderate. RANKIN & PARSON, 257 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FURNIture for sale—A newly furnished fifty-room hotel in Chicago; bar, bowling alley, etc.; a good chance for the right man.
Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, 4 STORIES and basement, with engine and boiler. Inquire at No. 10 South Desplaines-st.; up-stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington-st.
Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats. Leasing inquiry. General management of property solicited.
GETCHELL, BARNET & CO.,
407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished or unfurnished, near Union Park; young married couple. Address E 91, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN A1 MODERN FLAT building, 20 to 25 flats, for term of years, by very responsible party. Address E 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 8 OR 7 ROOM house between Taylor and Lake-sts., west of Ashland-av. Address D 121, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — SOUTH SIDE — FURnished flat, 4 to 6 rooms; all modern conveniences; price $25 to $30. Address F 120, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED flat, 4 to 6 rooms; everything must be complete ready for housekeeping; North or South Side. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife a large front room, with or with out board; Michigan-av., between Congress and 12th-sts., preferred; state price, etc. F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH OR NORTH Side, by a lady, a furnished house for a boarding-house, where the owner or some parties would remain. Address F 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, a furnished room north of Division-st. Address, stating terms, E 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO MAY 1, FURNISHED house or flat; modern conveniences; North Side; name terms. Address F 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 3 OR 4 ROOM FURnished flat with modern conveniences; will buy furniture if good; possession May 1. Address E 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MARCH 1—GOOD HOUSE for boarding; must be on South Side; prefer red. Address A. J. HOWARD, No. 1201 Michigan-av., City.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOM apartment, unfurnished, north of Indiana-st.; state price by 12 m. today. Address R 141, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

We have within the past few days received the first consignment of our specially selected pianos, referred to in our announcement of last week, and feel confident that we can show to all comers an unequaled stock of instruments from the celebrated factories of

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE

FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE

NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

We did not depend solely on the judgment of those houses, but in order to be able to show instruments BETTER than any other of their patrons our expert buyer made a visit to those factories and warerooms and culled their choicest pianos.
In addition to these special selections we have the following bargains to offer in slightly used and remade pianos:

Uprights.	Grands.
3 Kroeger & Sons	2 Steinways
1 Bacher	1 Chickering & Waters
1 Hallet & Davis	1 Chickerings
2 New England	1 Garland
1 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe
3 Steinways	1 Chase

Grands.
1 Knabe
1 Steinway
1 Guild
1 Chickering

The unusually cold weather of last week seems to have thrown nearly every piano in Chicago out of tune judging from the number of orders received by our tuning department, and as a consequence so many tuners we are still willing to accept of orders "a few more," and guarantee satisfaction.
LYON & HEALY,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, E. Gerdon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and conoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent DUPLEX SCALE AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianofortes, found only in the Chicker

GLEN ELLYN

Is 22 miles or 41 minutes from Wells-st. Depot on Galena Div. of C. & N. W. R. R. Nature and man have combined to make THIS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE OF ALL CHICAGO SUBURBS. Lake Glen Ellyn covers 50 acres, IS FED BY LIVING SPRINGS, and its surface has an altitude of 165 feet ABOVE Lake Michigan. Glen Isle has an area of ¾ acres. Hotel Glen Ellyn is 120 feet square, containing 125 rooms, and will be equipped with every modern convenience and improvement. The entire subdivision and 100-ACRE Park are laid off with BEAUTIFUL STREETS, AVENUES, DRIVES, AND WALKS, MANY OF WHICH ARE BORDERED BY LOFTY NATIVE TREES. No street is less than 66 feet wide, and some are 80, all of which are graded to a uniform width of 42 feet, 16 feet in center being covered with 6 inches of gravel. All street improvements made at OUR EXPENSE, NOT YOURS. Acre lots are selling at $750 to $1,300 per acre, and lots 50 by 150 feet at $300 to $850.

Terms—One-half cash, balance at 6 per cent.

Free transportation TO PARTIES WISHING TO BUY. For tickets and FURTHER PARTICULARS call at our offices.

Glen Ellyn Hotel & Springs Co.,

130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

SEE

Our new Subdivision, located corner Grand and Riverside-ave., and you certainly will buy one of the blocks containing

ONE ACRE

Of ground and which will subdivide into ten 25-ft. lots (only three of the corner). This property is just across the street from city limits,

9 MILES FROM COURT HOUSE

And only 8 blocks from Mt. Clair Station on C., M. & St. P. R. R. (37 minutes' ride). It has quite an elevation, being at least

70 FEET ABOVE LAKE LEVEL

And is in fact one of the finest pieces of land about Chicago. We will have

Streets Graded, Sidewalks Built,

and each block staked into 10 lots. We will sell a few of these acre blocks at the remarkable low price of

$1,250.00.

Just consider, an acre of ground, or, in other words, 10 lots (including one corner) for $1,250, or $125 per lot, including sidewalks, &c. Just the thing for small syndicates. If you desire to invest in a bargain here you cannot afford to wait too long as maps of this kind are picked up quick.

Schumacher & Gnaedinger,

163 Randolph-st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 14, 1891.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received by the City Council of the City of Cheyenne, up to 7 o'clock p. m. of the 16th day of March, A. D. 1891, for the following described bonds to be issued by said city:

Eighty-eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of "Water Funding Bonds," the same to be issued for the purpose of refunding the present floating indebtedness, and funding certain existing indebtedness against the water fund of the city; sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of "Viaduct Funding Bonds," the same to be issued for the purpose of providing funds with which to build a highway viaduct on Central avenue in said city, across the railroad and railroad tracks; and sixty-five thousand dollars of "Water Bonds," the same to be issued for the purpose of providing funds with which to build and improve the system of water works of said city. All of said bonds to bear six per cent interest, payable annually, and to run for a period of twenty years; and the said water bonds and viaduct bond are required to be redeemed each year after the tenth year, and one-twentieth of the water funding bonds each year after the sixth year.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for one thousand dollars as a guaranty that the bidder shall within ten days after his bid is accepted enter into a contract with the city for the purchase of the bonds for which his bid is made, when accepted.

Separate proposals must be made for each set of bonds, and such proposals shall be indorsed "Proposals for Water Funding Bonds," "Viaduct Bonds," or "Water Bonds," as the case may be, and shall be addressed to Frank Dana, City Clerk, Cheyenne, Wyo.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

L. B. BRENNAHEN, Mayor.

Attest: FRANK DANA, (Seal.) City Clerk.

BONDS.

City of Chicago Grain Elevators, Limited,

Six Per Cent Debenture Bonds.

We are buyers of these Bonds in large or small blocks. Write, or telegraph at our expense, to

The Municipal Investment Company

(Incorporated. Paid Up Capital, $200,000),

First National Bank Building, Chicago.

London Office, 194 Gresham House, E. C.

W. O. COLE, President.
C. H. COFFIN, V.-Pres. and Treasurer.
O. B. KRIBEN, Secretary.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,

Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Mortgage Bankers,

COR. DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON-STS., CHICAGO,

OFFER FOR SALE

CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGES

Money on hand to loan on real estate. Building loans a specialty.

State and Township Treasurers

Throughout the United States are invited to negotiate for the sale of any unimproved farms or securities of States, Municipalities, and Water Companies with

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,

Bankers and Members N.Y. Stock Exchange

24 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

80 feet, west front, on Calumet-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.

E. R. PIKE,

No. 204 First National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

Carette STOCK $75 & SHARE

WANTED,

A man having some experience in the banking business to travel in the interest of a house dealing in municipal bonds. One who has some acquaintance with city and county bonds preferred. To insure attention applicants must give references and state salary expected. Address "BONDS," Tribune office.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 19.	Feb. 12.
New York	$106,571,945	$108,016,057
Boston	15,501,249	14,836,996
Chicago	11,813,000	12,472,000
Philadelphia	9,979,803	11,091,727
St. Louis	3,463,521	3,743,946
Baltimore	2,055,125	2,407,130
New Orleans	2,033,354	3,031,453

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

Yesterday came pretty near being a holiday. Both the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges closed at noon on account of the funeral of Gen. Sherman. Business has been decidedly quiet at the banks for some days and yesterday's semi-holiday only served to emphasize the dullness. Rates for money in the East seem to be firming up slightly. Lists of notes sent out by Eastern commercial paper dealers a week or two ago fixed rates at 5½@6 per cent. It would seem that the paper did not sell well at those rates, for recent lists have put rates at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper dealers here have noticed that orders from the East have fallen off lately. The market for paper is still equal to taking all the supply, however. Rates for bank accommodations are still nominally 7 per cent, though about every bank admits that those rates are shaded as occasion demands, and at a few banks there is no pretense to asking 7 per cent.

Monday will be a complete financial holiday, Although Sunday is Washington's birthday, Monday will be observed as the legal holiday. All the banks will close and there will be no session of the stock exchanges or Board of Trade.

The publication of the list of banks that are creditors of the Los Angeles street railway enterprise has occasioned a good deal of worry to the banks involved. Bank officials are extremely reserve in having any information to give regarding bad judgment on their part in placing loans. In some cases the losses in this enterprise seem likely to go a good ways toward counteracting the unusual profits of last year.

Rates for sterling exchange were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	489
Actual	483	487¾
Documentary	483¾@484	486¼@486¾

There was scarcely enough doing on the Stock Exchange to merit comment yesterday. Prices generally were heavy. West Chicago Street railroad went off to 131. Possibilities of a strike have had considerable influence in depressing quotations, but there appears to be little tangible in the prospect. The stock has now had a healthy reaction, and investment buyers are beginning to turn their attention to it again. There is a great deal of bull talk being heard on North Chicago Street railroad stock. Earnings for January are reported as increasing $25,000 over January, 1890. There is a good deal of stock being picked up for permanent investment. Street's stable-car stock was strong on news of some favorable contracts. The Vanderbilt road's East Tennessee lines have for a long time been making war on patent stock-cars. In the last two years the Street's company has not shipped a car from Chicago to New York. This boycott has now been broken by the Erie, that road taking out twenty-five cars yesterday. The sales yesterday were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C. & C. C. & I. Co.	83¾	100 W. C. S. R. R. Co. pf.	30
100 do	83	100 do	131¾
50 do	83¼	100 do	131¾
50 C. S. S. R. R. Co.	107	100 do	132
10 do	107¾	100 do	132¾
50 do	108	100 do	133
100 Streets' S. C. Co.	31¾	100 do	133¼
100 do	32	30 Chi. B. & M. Co.	51¾
100 do b 30	32¾		

BONDS.

$ 2000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s	87	$12000 N. C. C. Ry. 4½s	96¾
10000 do	87¾	4000 CB. & M. Co. 6s	130.90¾
10000 N. C. S. R. R. 5s	90¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	28¾	100 S. S. C. Line	32¾
12 do	130¾	50 C. & C. C. & I. Co.	83¾
50 do	131	20 do	83¾
200 do b 30	131¾	30 do b 30	83¾
10 do	132¾	150 do	83¾
10 do	133¼	50 C. City Ry.	119
100 do b 30	133¼	100 C. & M. Co. pfd.	90
10 do	133¾	450 do pfd.	90¾
50 N. C. St. R. R. Co. b 30	107¾	10 do	92
100 do b 30	107¾	50 do	91¾
100 do	108	40 do	91
10 do	108¾	10 C. P. & Prov. Co.	48
50 S. S. C. Line, b 30	32¾		

BONDS.

$600 North Chicago City Ry. 4½s. 96¾

The production of anthracite coal for January was 3,138,961 tons, an increase of 857,382 tons as compared with the same month of last year. The stock of coal at tidewater on Jan. 31 was 637,668 tons, an increase of 102,016 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Thomson-Houston and Westinghouse Electric companies are to be merged into one and conducted under the Edison management, according to a New York broker, who was a large purchaser in the interest of the Thomson-Houston people when the Westinghouse stock recently broke to 8. The Thomson-Houston company is thus supposed to have secured a majority of the stock.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There was a good deal more strength exhibited this morning than was generally expected, judging from the course of the market yesterday afternoon. The heavy selling of Burlington, the closing of the American Loan and Trust company, and the gold shipments gave the list a downward impetus toward the close and made a weak and discouraging wind-up for yesterday. But there was a change of sentiment again this morning, and nearly the entire list showed a spasm of strength again, although the market was extremely dull and inactive. One point against the market at present is the broken condition of business during the next few days. Today is a holiday and from noon on account of Gen. Sherman's funeral. Saturday's half-holiday intervenes in the regular course of events, and Monday will be observed as Washington's birthday and a legal holiday. Things of this sort generally have a deadening influence on speculation.

Lake Shore, which was weak yesterday, became strong today on small transactions. Pacific Mail struggled up ¾ to 38¾. Silver was weak, but a reaction of ⅞ to 90¾ on the buying by profit-seekers was not unnatural. New England was the theater of the greatest change. It was bought down ¾ to 35, but subsequently recovered half of its loss. Other changes were merely fractional and only indicated the quietness that prevailed in the streets. A considerable falling off in prices marked the closing. Most stocks yielded fractionally, owing to the broker's business days between Presidents' Harrison and Cleveland. Burlington was the weak stock on the list and netted a loss of a full point. St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville were strong stocks, gaining ¾@¾. Silver regained ½ of its recent loss, closing at 90¾.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2. Last loan 2¾, closed offered at 2¾. Prime mercantile, 5@6¾. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 485¾ for 60-day bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 75,548 shares, including Louisville and Nashville, 2,779; North American, 1,700; Northern Pacific, 3,250; St. Paul, 9,625; Union Pacific, 1,825.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 19	Closing Feb 18
Atchison	1,650	28	27¾	28	27¾
Am. Sugar	2,700	73¾	72¼	73¼	73¾
Do pfd	1,107	87	85¾	86¾	87
C. B. & Q	7,430	83¾	82¾	83	83¾
Canada Southern	250	50¾	50¼	50¼	50¾
Canadian Pacific	600	75	74¾	75	75
Ches. & O., 1st pfd.	300	53	52¾	53	52¾
Do 2d pfd	150	34	34	34	
C., C., C. & St. L.	530	63¾	62¾	63¾	
Chicago Gas	700	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
C., R. I. & P.	1,050	139¾	138¾	139¾	139¾
Del. & Hud	100	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
Den. & Rio G	500	19	18¾	19	18¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Erie	925	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
E. & T. H.	100	112	112	112	112
Lake Shore	300	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Louisville & Nash	2,779	75¾	75¾	75¾	74¾
L. E. & W.	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Lead Trust	3,500	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
Missouri Pacific	500	67	66¾	66¾	66¾
Manitoba	10	101	101	101	101
Mich. Cent	10	92	92	92	92
Do pfd	300	100	100	100	100
Mobile & Ohio	800	25¾	25	25¾	25
Northwestern	200	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
New England	3,200	36¾	36	36	35¾
Nor. Pacific	1,040	28¾	28	28	28¾
Nor. Pacific	3,550	72¾	71¾	72	72¾
N. Y. S. & W.	350	11	10¾	10¾	11
Do pfd	500	39	38¾	38¾	39
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Nor. Am. Co.	1,795	18¾	17¾	17¾	18
Ogn. Improv	110	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Ohio & Miss	600	171	171	171	171
Pacific Mail	1,150	38¾	37¾	38	37¾
Peo., D. & E.	300	20¾	20	20	20¾
Richm. & Terminal	1,075	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Rock Island	2,570	67¾	66¾	67	66¾
St. Paul	9,625	55¾	54¾	55¼	54¾
Do pfd	530	112¾	112¾	113¾	
So. Pacific	40	30¾	30	30	30
Sugar Trust	527	85¼	84¾	85¼	85
Silver	265,000	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Texas Pacific	110	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific	1,825	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
W. U. Tel	600	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do pfd	100	114	114	114	113
Wabash	10	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	20	19¾	19	19¾	19¾
Western Union	1,000	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

*Ex-div. 1 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	61

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	123¾	U. S. 4½s, reg	101¾
U. S. 4s, coup	123¾	U. S. 6s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

14 RR Com	107¼	$500 M&SP 1st ter'ds	100¾
20 W Nat BE	100@100¾	12000 M&AT 1st	89¾@90
1000 C'mn pat le	100	14000 M&AT 2d	42
5000 Va s cfd tr	8	1000 Mo Pac 1st cn	100¾
2000 Am D&I	80¾@81¾	1000 MobAO gm	90
14000 Atch gen	78@78¾	700 M&E 2d	80¾
2000 Atch 1st	44¾	2000 MU 6s	104¾
2000 BCR&N 1s	97	2000 NYCSAL 4s	94
1000 Tan & Ist pfd	101	2000 NP C&T 6s	104¾
5000 Can S 2d	90¾@90¾	1000 New-CVD 1s	100
4000 C&O con 5s	100	10000 NP 1st cp	116
2000 C&O Chee 1st 6s	85	2000 NP con	83¾@84
12000 C&AD 5s	30¾@31	1000 OhioCR cur 5s	102
1000 CB&Q 5s st	105	12000 Or Imp con 5	72
1000 CB&Q con 5s	104	2000 OSL 5s	80¾@80¾
15000 CB&Q 4s cp	95@95¾	1000 OR&N 1st	104
4000 CB&Q 4s cp	127	2000 P&R 1st	99
2000 CCC&I cn	101	4000 PFW&Cld	132¾
2000 CCC&I 4th	97¾	2000 PFW&Chi 1st	134
4000 CBC&A 1st	85	3000 R&WPT 5s	34¾
1000 D&M 1st	105¾	4000 StLG&W 1st	90¾
1000 D&M 4s	80	1000 StLA&TH 1st	101¾
2000 E1 All 1st	101¾@102	1000 StLA&TH 2d	101¾

WANTED BONDS.

$2000 GRW&S P Inc. 25
1000 H&SJ Jo cn 116
1000 H&SJ Jo cn inc 103¾
2000 Ill C 4s 1951 109@109¾
3000 KanPa 1st con 5s 110¾
5000 K C Ist 6s 1934 107¾
2500 LGCo of St L 1st 81
2000 L&N 1st 5s 104¾
2000 L&N 2d 5s 90¾
2000 L&C & L gu 4s 91¾
2000 L&AGCo 1st 88
2000 L&N Cin 1st 102¾
1000 LNO&T 1st 86¾
20000 MO 5s 1931 100¾
10000 K C G 1st 5s 101¾
7000 MASPIst-CAPWis 105@105¾
1000 SVANE 4s 78¾
10000 Sou Clinc 97
6000 S F of NMex 1st 103
1000 S&P 6s 104
1000 TexPa 1st 5s 97¾
1000 TP 2d inc 37¾
5000 TAAACo gd 87
5000 TAAAN Mist 95
1000 TP col 1½s 70
4000 UP-D&G 1st 97¾
3000 Wab 1st 101¾@101¾
1000 Wab 2d 85¾
1000 Wis ud 5s reg 102¾
1000 Wis cd 1s 5s 100
1000 WAAE 1st 100
1000 Wis Cinc 41
10 Amn Ex 120

BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	1,850	27¾	28	27¾	28
Am. Sugar ptd	81	87¾	87½	87¾	87¾
Bell Tel	37	199	199	199½	199
Do rights	37	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
*C., B. & Q	1,450	82¾	83¾	82½	83
Cleve. & Cin. ptd	100	81	81	81	81
Erie Telephone	15	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Ft. Wayne Es	100	133	133	133	133
Mexican Cent	750	21¾	22	21¾	22
Oreg. Imp	150	28¼	28¾	28	28¾
Thomson & H. ptd	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do Ser. D	10	7	7	7	7
Union Pacific	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Wis. Cent	200	20	20	20	20
Westinghouse	600	13¼	13¼	12¾	13

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.

Bond sales and quotations:

Atchison 4s	77½	$10000 Atch. Inc	44¾@44¾
4000 Atchison 4s	77½	1000 Atch. Inc. (Special.)	96¾

MONEY.—Call loans, 2@2½. Special.—Money at the clearing-house is 3 per cent. Call loans are 6@6½ per cent and time paper is 7@7 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Closing—Consols, money, 97 1-16; do account, 97 3-16; United States 4s, 123½; do 4½s, 104¾; Atlantic and Great Western first, 32¾; Illinois Central, 107¾; Erie second, 105¼; Mexican ordinary, 44¼; St. Paul common, 56¾; New York Central, 104¾; Reading, 18½; Mexican Central new 4s, 75¾; Bar silver, 45 1-16d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £852,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 41.15 per cent, is now 39.38 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £171,000.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 80c for the account. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 56,607,500 francs gold and 1,875,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Mining quotations: Adams Consolidated, $1.05; Aspen, $5.00; Best and Belcher, $2.50; Bodie, $1.30; Chollar, $2.10; Crown Point, $1.60; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.60; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; Gould and Curry, $2.00; Hale and Norcross, $2.10; Homestake, $6.50; Horn Silver, $2.00; Mexican, $2.30; Ontario, $30.00; Ophir, $3.50; Plymouth, $1.80; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, $2.10; Sierra Nevada, $2.00; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $2.20; Yellow Jacket, $2.05.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 19.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Aliouez Mining company (new), $2.50; Atlantic, $14.75; Boston and Mont., $41.62½; Calumet and Hecla, $425.00; Franklin, $10.00; Humboldt, $12.50; Osceola, $36.50; Pewabic (new), $7.00; Quincy, $90.00; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; Tamarack, $144.00; Central Mining, $15.00; Butte and Boston, $15.62½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 5c; Belcher, 10c; Best & Belcher, $1.05; Bodie Consolidated, $1.40; Chollar, $2.10; Consolidated Pacific, $5.00; Crown Point, $1.60; Eureka Consolidated, $2.05; Gould & Curry, $2.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.10; Homestake, $6.50; Horn Silver, $2.00; Iron Silver, $2.00; Mexican, $2.30; Ontario, $30.00; Ophir, $3.50; Plymouth, $1.80; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, $2.10; Sierra Nevada, $2.00; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $2.20; Yellow Jacket, $2.05; Commonwealth, 20c; Belle Isle, 65c; North Belle Isle, 50c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Corn bulged about two cents yesterday and attracted a good deal of attention. It closed at 55½c and calls sold after the close at 57¼c. While it was the center of interest, wheat was also active, and there was more outside business on the floor than any day this year. The weather was seasonable throughout the West.

The Kansas State crop report makes a favorable showing for the growing grain.

New York bought wheat on this market and St. Louis sold early through Logan. Later St. Louis turned buyer.

"Stocks of corn are so small," said a trader, "that it takes a good deal of nerve to ask for samples of the contract grade."

Calls on May corn sold as high as 57⅜c in the afternoon and closed at 57¼@57½c, with puts at 54¾c; puts on May wheat were 96½@96¾c and calls 97¾@97¼c.

It was reported that some of the buying orders for May rye were for Milwaukee account. Not for a number of years have prices been as near those of wheat, the difference at one time yesterday being barely 11½c.

It is the late-sown wheat in France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary that was most seriously damaged by the cold in January. Late reports indicate that considerable seed will be needed. Farmers are sending to England for seed wheat to sow in the fields that require reseeding.

Kaufman, the St. Louis bear, wired a friend that there was still about half a million tons of wheat in the elevators and warehouses on the Pacific coast and that with a little seasonable weather in March and April a bounteous crop is assured.

A dispatch from Atchison stated that there is a good deal of wheat from the crop of 1889 in the hands of farmers in Western Kansas and that they are now beginning to part with it. This is offered in explanation of the large receipts at Kansas City.

On 47,000,000 bu of grain received at Buffalo from Chicago during 1890 the shortage in weight was 7 pounds per 1,000 bu. Of 10,466,000 bu received from Duluth the shortage was 45 pounds per 1,000 bu. The shortage on Toledo grain was 9 pounds, and on Milwaukee grain 23 pounds.

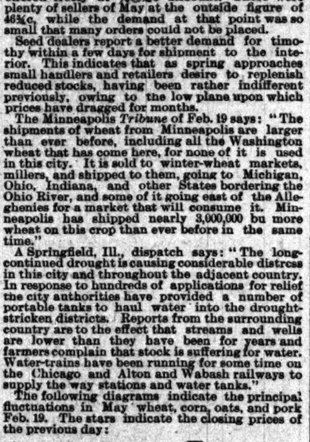
About a fortnight ago June oats sold up to a point barely ¼@¾c below May; yesterday it was offered freely at ¾@1¼c discount. There were plenty of sellers of May at the outside figure of 46¾c, while the demand at that point was so small that many orders could not be placed.

Seed dealers report a better demand for timothy within a few days for shipment to the interior. This indicates that spring approaches and small handlers and retailers desire to replenish reduced stocks, having rather indifferent previously, owing to the low plane upon which prices have dragged for months.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of Feb. 19 says: "The shipments of wheat from Minneapolis are larger than ever before, including all the Washington wheat that has come here, for none of it is used in this city. It is sold to winter-wheat markets, millers, and shipped to them, going to Boston, Ohio, Indiana, and other States bordering the Ohio River, and some of it going east of the Alleghenies for a market that will consume it. Minneapolis has shipped nearly 3,000,000 bu more wheat on this crop than ever before in the same time."

A Springfield, Ill., dispatch says: "The long-continued drought is causing considerable distress in this city and throughout the adjacent country. In response to hundreds of appeals for relief the city authorities have provided a number of portable tanks to haul water into the drought-stricken districts. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that streams and wells are far lower than they have been for years, and farmers complain that stock is suffering for water. Water-trains have been running for some time on the Chicago and Alton and Wabash railways to supply the way stations and water tanks."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 19. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The depression which marked the latter part of the session Wednesday was intensified at the opening yesterday morning. There were large selling orders on the floor to be executed at the earliest possible moment, and first sales were at a decline of about ¼c from the close of Wednesday. Under colorless cables, early domestic markets and rain and snow through the winter wheat section, with a falling off in the cash demand, the bears were able to press their advantage and May wheat sold as low as 96¾c, but below 96¾c there were fair buying orders, and the market turned, and later in the session rallied sharply in sympathy with the advance in corn. It was helped, too, by private messages contradicting mail advices as to the condition of the French crop, the cables saying that fully one-third of the crop will have to be replanted. Northwestern and southwestern receipts were fair but slightly below the recent average. In the cash and sample markets there was little doing, but No. 2 red was scarce and ruled firm, while No. 2 spring was a little easier. Milmine-Bodman led the buying of May wheat, Amann-Samuel and Bloom being notable on that side of the market. Hutchinson, Weare, Cudahy, Schwartz, Dunn, Touhy, McDonald, Farnum, and Kennett-Hopkins sold freely. Prices on local lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 90@94c. No. 3 spring at 86@92c, and No. 2 Colorado sparingly at 90c. Total cash sales about 32 cars.

Corn opened steady and rather quiet, and for an hour or so looked as if it would stay around 55¾c all day. But shortly after 10:30 a few of the local speculators, whose trading is governed by the position of Hutchinson and Partridge, concluded that as these two leaders were heavily short a little brisk buying might drive them in. The fact that the stocks here are unusually light and that the receipts have begun to fall off gave them a good excuse for buying and it was soon found that there was very little corn for sale. This frightened the smaller shorts, who rushed in to cover, and there was a quick bulge to 57c. There heavily realizing sales were encountered and the market sagged off a little and ruled dull at 54½c until shortly before the close, when the crowd whooped her up again, and there was a sharp advance to 55¾c, the close being ¼c below that. Bryant and Fowler were among the leading buyers. Domestic markets generally were firm at a slight advance. Cables were steady and unchanged. Shippers were the best buyers of cash property and samples sold readily at ½@¾c above the average of the previous day. There were no sales in store or to go to store. Sample sales were at 50@50¾c for No. 4 mixed, 50¼@52¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow and 49¾@51½c for cars. No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, through billed, sold at 50@53c.

Oats were quiet activity, chiefly in May, advancing ¾c early, sagging about ½c, and recovering to nearly top prices at the close. Fluctuations were controlled largely by the indirect influences of the corn pit. Hutchinson selling May and June most of the day and Foster-Sterling favoring that side. Hartlett-Frazier were moderate buyers, Warner bought some, and Counselman entered as a buyer on the last upturn. May ranged at 46c early, to 46⅜c, back to 46¼c, recovered to 46⅜c, traded at the split below paid and asked. June sold at 46c, although it was at one time offered below that. July ranged at 42¾@42¼c. No. 2 in store was lifeless as about the only samples seen, selling at ¼@¾c advance. Free on board sales were at 44¼@46c for No. 3 mixed, 45½@47c for do white, 46c for No. 2 mixed, and 46½@48c for No. 2 white.

Rye futures were again strong, while the cash market did not keep in line, buyers showing little disposition to take round lots at the asked figures, though sample offerings were picked up at nearly a recent range. There was a fair demand for May, partly for account of shorts, and sellers were indifferent. Opening steady at 8c subsequent sales were at 8c, closing at the 1c advance. No. 2 to go to store sold sparingly at 79c@80c, and closed nominally above that; samples 80@81c and No. 3 do 77½c.

Barley was simply uninteresting. The receipts and offerings remained small, but so was the demand, with a fair outlet in a quiet way, especially for the better grades, suitable for malting purposes. Prices were fully as high as recently, with few transactions. Sample at 65@70c for No. 3 and 62@68c for No. 4. Total about 22 cars.

With hogs higher and corn strong there was an improvement in provisions, buying being chiefly by the local shorts, who devoted themselves to May delivery. Foreign markets were easier, and Eastern cues steady. There was little done in a shipping way. Futures closed at the top prices of the day. The packing for the week in the West increased 65,000 hogs over corresponding period a year ago, making the increase thus far 1,120,000 hogs. Cash pork was quoted at 90.37½ for new. May lard opened at 5.52½, sold up to 5.55, and closed at that. Cash lots 5.55@5.57½. May ribs opened at 4.82½, sold up to 4.92½, and closed at that, with cash lots 4.55@4.65, according to weight and age. Cash sales in boxed shoulders at 4.12½@4.25, and 250,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

Flour was quiet. There were some export bids on the market but they were below a workable basis.

Millstuffs were in light supply, quiet, and steady. Bran sold at 88.00, middlings at 91.25@98.00, and wheat screenings at 85.00@87.50.

Flaxseed was devoid of special feature. A few cars No. 1 on track sold 1c higher at 91.25, but subsequent sales were at unchanged prices. The market dull with sellers at that. May went at 91.25, with little business accomplished. Receipts, 14 cars; shipments, 4,000 bu. Timothy seed was quiet, but ruled firm with March 1c higher, at 31.31, a few cars selling at that. Less than 600 bags sold by sample at 31.25@1.30 for country seed, with prime approximating 31.30; next to no choice seed has been offered this week. Clover was lifeless, though nominally firm, at 9.15@9.25 for March. Sales reported, 200 bu, a few bags common seed sold by sample at 34.10, with prime quotably 34.15.

Commission handlers of such lines of farm produce as appear on South Water street had little cause for complaint, with a good demand present for most merchantable property. Owing to improved foreign markets there has been a quiet inquiry for cheese on export account this week, and the outward movement was continued. Butter also showed fair activity, selling in firm factors. Eggs were steady owing to a good local consumptive demand, and poultry in some instances commanded a slight advance. Fruits and vegetables were in the usual favor.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
February	$ 96	$ ——@——	$ 93¾
May	97¾	96¾@97¾	97
July	93¾	92 @ 93¾	93

CORN.

February	$ 51¾	$ ——@——	$ 53¾
May	55¾	53¾@55¾	55¾
July	53¾	52¾@54	54

OATS.

May	$ 46	$ 46 @ 46¾	$ 46¾
June	45¾	45¾@46	46
July	42¾	42¾@42¾	42¾

MESS PORK.

February	$ 9.25	$ ——@——	$ ——
May	9.02½	9.00 @ 9.05	9.02½
July	9.95	9.95 @10.12½	10.12½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

March	$ 5.57½	$ 5.50@5.60	$ 5.62½
May	5.80	5.80 @ 5.90	5.87½
July	6.00	6.02½@6.10	6.07½

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

March	$ 4.82½	$ 4.45 @ 4.50	$ 4.62½
May	4.80	4.82½@4.92½	4.90
July	5.10	5.12½@5.22½	5.20

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ ——	$ 76¾	$ 76¾
No. 2 corn	——	39¾	39¾
No. 2 oats	——